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DECISION TO REJECT BRITISH OFFER MADE BY CONGRESS PARTY

Says Cripps' Proposal Does Not Grant Full Authority to Defend India

GANDHI TAKING LEAD

Mere Dominion Status Opposed By Working Committee—No Room for Compromise

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—The working committee of the Indian National Congress Party at its meeting today decided to reject flatly Sir Stafford Cripps' offer of dominion status for India on the grounds that the British proposal does not grant India full authority to wage war in its own interests, according to a United Press dispatch from New Delhi received here today.

The working committee's reply is expected to be handed tomorrow to Sir Stafford. It is understood the formal answer of the Indian Congress Party will not be an outright rejection of the British proposal, but inasmuch as Britain does not intend to relinquish its authority for the defense of India, there is no room for compromise between Britain and India, the report added.

Gandhi Takes Lead

Prior to today's session of the working committee, Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi, foremost Indian leader, advised all members of the Congress Party to reject the British offer, according to a dispatch reaching here from New Delhi today.

At the meeting of the working committee, Mahatma Gandhi again pointed out that the British proposal is worthless for both Britain and India and only profits minorities, the dispatch stated.

Mahatma Gandhi's son, who is one of the leaders of the Congress Party, is also said to have expressed strong opposition to the British offer. He is reported to have stated that the Indian Congress Party is bewildered that such an honest and broad-minded man as Sir Stafford Cripps could think that India would agree to Britain's complete control of India's defense.

Meanwhile, the News Chronicle in London reported from New Delhi, the Sikh Party, in response to the stand to be taken by the Congress Party, also has decided to reject the British proposal.

Two Parties Meet

The working committee of the Indian Congress Party and the Muslim League are still continuing their discussions of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals, but so far no decision has been reached, information reaching here from New Delhi revealed today.

With both Indian political groups manifesting their unwillingness to accept the British proposals of dominion status after the war and British control of India's defense, the situation is believed to be facing a crisis.

When the meeting of the working committee adjourned, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress Party, declared that the committee had thoroughly discussed the proposals in all aspects and is near a decision.

He added that the resolution will be drawn up shortly by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which will be discussed further by the working committee's meeting Wednesday morning.

Meantime, Sir Stafford at a press interview this morning at New Delhi, stated that he hoped to get some decisive indication of the reaction of various political parties by tomorrow. He added that although the Indian leaders are anxious to have the defense power of India in their hands, the British Government will not revise its stand regarding the defense of India until the cessation of hostilities.

Therefore, he added, there will be no likelihood of General Sir Archibald Wavell resigning from his post as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India.

All in all, it is generally believed that, unless the British Government revises its attitude concerning the defense question, India is not likely to accept the British proposals offered by Sir Stafford and thus the present conference is doomed to fail.

Muslims to Decide

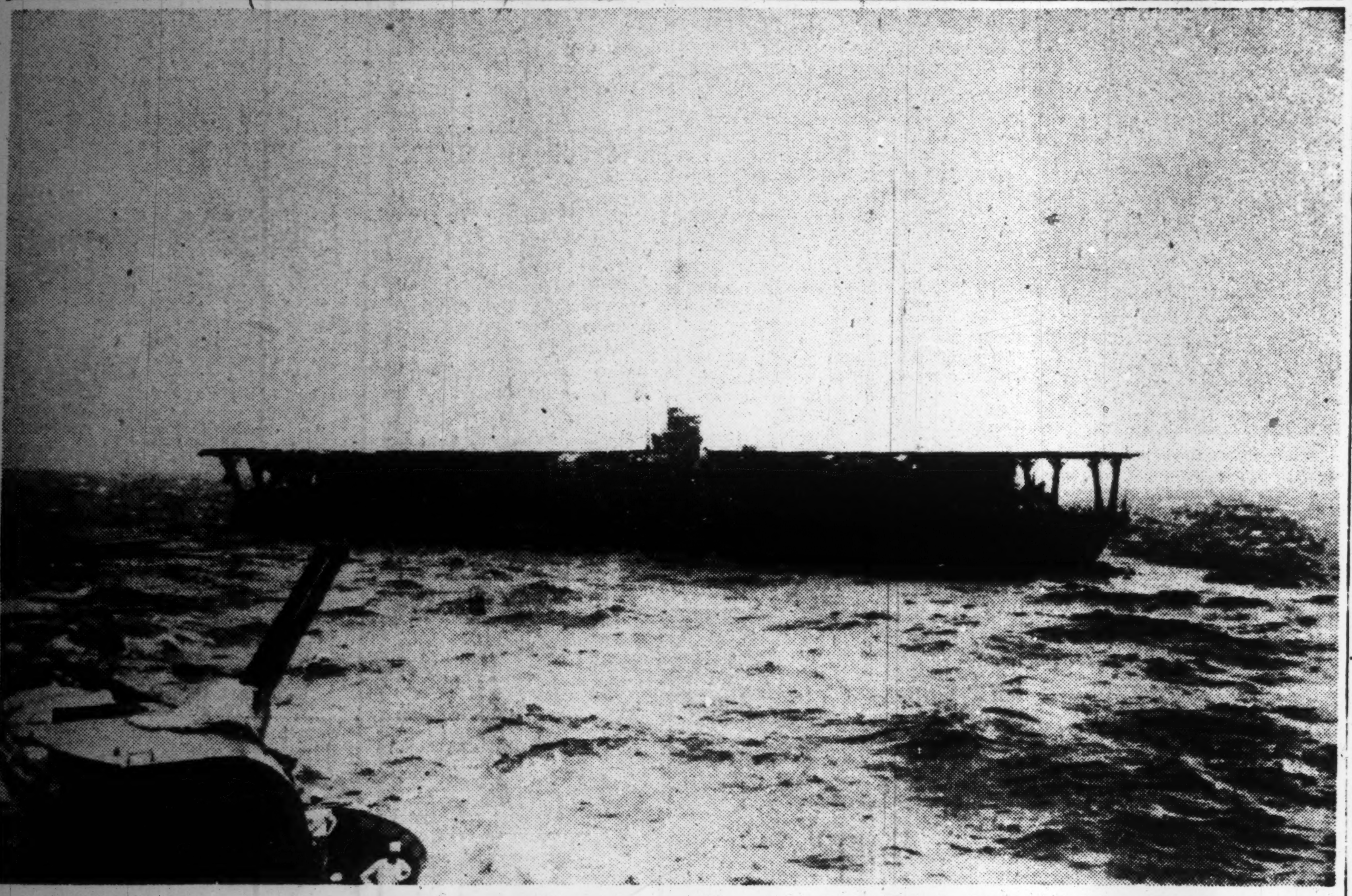
Domei

LISBON, March 31.—With discussion of Britain's proposals ending in a stalemate in the steering committee of the All India Muslim League, the conference is to be adjourned tonight and the question taken up for a final decision at the All India Muslim League Conference to be held in Allahabad this coming Friday, according to a Reuters report received here from New Delhi today.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, and members of the steering committee

(Continued on Page 2)

Ready for Any Contingency



Here is another type of warcraft the enemy will have to deal with should any attempt be made to attack the Japanese. Like a huge floating base, with its planes ready to take off like lightning, this aircraft carrier of the Imperial Navy is on duty somewhere in the far-flung Pacific and woe betide any warship or airplane which may be sighted by it. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

LONDON IS WORRIED OVER INDIAN ISSUES

British Proposals Said Product Of Talks Between Cripps And Attlee

JOURNAL DISSATISFIED

Conservative Party Suddenly Stiffens Attitude Due to Rise Of Labor Group

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—Much uneasiness has been created in Britain by the report that the Indian leaders are disposed to reject Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals wholesale. Today, it was disclosed in Conservative quarters that the proposals which Sir Stafford took to India were the product of personal conversations between Clement Attlee. Secretary for the Dominions, and Sir Stafford Cripps. This revelation is causing serious repercussions in British public opinion.

The Manchester Guardian, in its yesterday's issue, expressed dissatisfaction with Sir Stafford's proposals, declaring that it would be difficult to expect the Indian leaders to abandon at the present time the policy which they have hitherto pursued. Speculation is rife as to the motive underlying the sudden adoption by the Conservative Party of an attitude hostile to Sir Stafford's proposals. In diplomatic circles here, it is interpreted as a manifestation of the chagrin felt by the Conservative elements, led by Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, over the recent vigorous rise in the influence of the Labor Party, of which Clement Attlee and Sir Stafford Cripps are prominent leaders. Mr. Churchill and his followers are credited with the secret design of putting the entire responsibility for the failure of the negotiations with the Indian leaders on the personal shoulders of Sir Stafford and Mr. Attlee, with the ultimate object of forcing the resignation of Sir Stafford.

In short, it is believed that disunity of the British Cabinet and its internal discord have come to the surface in connection with the Indian problem. The view is thus prevalent in diplomatic circles here that in the event of the failure of the present Anglo-Indian negotiations, the British Government will be thrown into a hopeless confusion.

Ushijima Heads Academy

Lieutenant-General Mitsuru Ushijima was appointed President of the Military Academy Wednesday, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day. He succeeds Lieutenant-General Yoshio Shinozuka, who has been made a full-time member of the Supreme War Council. On the same day, Lieutenant-General Nobumasa Tominaga was appointed President of the Preliminary Military Academy.

SHIP LADEN WITH SUGAR ARRIVES FROM HONGKONG

First of Large Fleet to Bring Part of 50,000 Ton Stock Hits Port

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE, March 27.—Loaded with 1,000 tons of white sugar from Hongkong, a Japanese cargo ship arrived in Japan today.

This is the first of the many ships that are to come bringing sugar from a warehouse of a British sugar factory in Hongkong, in which more than 50,000 tons are stocked up.

Describing the recent development of Hongkong after Japan's occupation of the British port city, the Captain of the vessel said that Hongkong has returned to complete normalcy and the 1,000,000 Chinese citizens are going about their daily routine as if nothing whatsoever had happened.

He also stated that Indian policemen, with rifles on their shoulders, are cooperating with the Japanese soldiers to maintain law and order in the city.

Giving a short description of the port of Hongkong, the captain said, "The harbor is filled with Japanese transports and around these ships can be seen small Chinese junks with a little red flag fluttering on their mast-top, the insignia which permitted these junks to ply in these waters."

Shigemitsu Returning

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, will leave Nanking by plane today for Tokyo to confer with the central Government, reports Domei.

BODY FOR REORGANIZATION OF BANK OF JAPAN NAMED

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya Is Named Chairman of Committee

Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, was appointed Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Bank of Japan, while Tsuneji Taniguchi, Finance Vice-Minister, Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Masatsune Ogura, President of the Wartime Finance Corporation, were nominated, together with 19 others, as members of the committee, the Finance Ministry officially announced Wednesday, reports Domei.

The Bank of Japan will be officially reorganized on May 1.

The first meeting of the new Reorganization Committee will be held about April 10, when new articles for the Bank of Japan are expected to be drawn up.

P.I. BUDGET APPROVED

Vargas Passes Reduced Amount, Showing Thrift Policy

Domei

MANILA, April 1.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines, yesterday approved the administrative budget of 7,806,260 pesos for the period from January 23 to April 30.

The budget is only one-fourth of that for the corresponding period of last year under the former Philippine Government, reflecting the policy of thrift being pursued by the Vargas administration.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

SUGAR TO BE RATIONED IN NEW ZEALAND

SAIGON, April 1.—The pinch of the war is beginning to be felt in New Zealand. According to the latest report reaching here, the New Zealand Government has decided to ration sugar. After the Easter holidays, all consumers in New Zealand must register with their retailers in order to get their supplies.

MARRIAGE BETWEEN U.S. TROOPS AND IRISH LASSES BANNED

LISBON, March 31.—The troops of the American Expeditionary Forces are causing no small worry to their superior officers as well as the various authorities concerned. According to the latest dispatch, the U.S. War Department has banned the marriage of United States soldiers in North Ireland. An official decree is expected to be issued soon.

It may be recalled that a similar problem has been created in Australia; likewise the American soldiers were prohibited from marrying the local girls.

BENNETT PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SAIGON, April 1.—For his gallantry in conducting a glorious retreat, the Australian War Headquarters today promoted Major-General Gordon Bennett, former Australian Commander of the once highly touted Australian forces in Malaya to the rank of Lieutenant-General. According to the announcement, seven new Australian Major-Generals were created.

CHURCHILL'S POLICY SEVERELY ATTACKED

Laski's Article in Daily Herald Hits Prime Minister's Current Stand

URGES NEED OF REFORM

Government Can No Longer Ignore Realities of 20th Century, Says Writer

Domei

BERNE, March 31.—Voicing the unrest now prevailing in Britain and the need for social and economic reform resulting from repeated military reverses, Dr. Harold Laski, a noted British commentator today launched a scathing attack against Prime Minister Winston Churchill in an article contributed to the Daily Herald, according to dispatches from London.

He said that Prime Minister Churchill no longer can ignore the realities of the 20th century. He must squarely see the future, for nobody wished to fight for the conservation of the past, Dr. Laski said.

He continued, everyone expects the Government to lead social reform, and if Churchill opposes and refuses to restore the spirit displayed by the people at the time of the retreat from Dunkirk, then the Labor Party should cease to cooperate with the Government.

New Rationing System

Transocean

MADRID, March 19.—After the new clothing coupons have been introduced no Britons will be able to buy a new suit between June 1 and October 10, according to reports received here by the London correspondent of the Madrid Ya.

Instead of 66 coupons of the present ration card, the new clothing ration card which comes in force on June 1, will have only 51 coupons.

Of these only 20 may be used before October 10 and since 26 coupons are necessary for a new suit there is no chance for any Englishman to replenish his wardrobe before that date.

In this connection it was learned that 51 coupons are just sufficient to buy one suit, one pair of shoes and one set of underwear. Shoes need seven coupons, shirts five coupons and socks three coupons.

Women are somewhat better off. They can buy a street dress for 11 coupons and a dress for the house for seven coupons. Stockings require three coupons per pair.

With the exception of hats all clothing apparel is rationed. Ties, collars need one coupon each, while for two handkerchiefs one coupon is required.

So far towels, bed sheets and blankets have not been rationed, a fact which made many people wear overcoats made out of blankets.

The British Board of Trade explained that this new curtailment of ration cards for clothes was due to the great difficulty of bringing in new supplies.

22 ENEMY PLANES SMASHED BY NAVY IN REPEATED RAIDS

SOVIET FORCES FAIL IN DONETZ ATTACKS

Germans Seize Large Quantities Of War Materials in Kharkov Mop-Up

183 TANKS DESTROYED

Two Heavily Laden Transports Sunk by Submarines at Kola Bay Entrance

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—Repeated Soviet attacks against German positions in the Donetz Basin area ended in complete failure, the High Command announced today, adding, a large quantity of war materials was seized during mopping-up activities yesterday east of Kharkov.

On the central sector of the Eastern Front, the enemy staged powerful offensives, which, however, were repulsed and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. During these attacks, 24 enemy tanks were destroyed, the communique stated.

The Luftwaffe, meantime, raided an aircraft factory in Sebastopol and harbor establishments on the straits of Kertch with good results. German fighter and bomber formations also raided the harbor of Murmansk.

Within the period between March 23 and 30, German forces destroyed 183 tanks of the Soviet Army on the eastern front.

Attacking a British convoy sailing in waters off Murmansk today, German submarines sank two heavily laden enemy transports, totaling 11,000 tons at the entrance of Kola Bay. Another transport also was torpedoed and a large merchantman was heavily damaged.

On the north African front, an airfield situated in Marmarica and harbor facilities and an airfield in Tobruk were successfully raided.

German fighters seriously damaged a medium size British merchantman off the British east coast. Meantime, German naval batteries on the Channel coast shot down four British chaser-planes.

Three British planes attempted to enter the occupied area in Norway under cover of darkness but were shot down by the air defense force.

Soviet Losses Huge

Transocean

BERLIN, March 21.—The losses suffered by Soviet formations during the winter campaign on the Eastern Front are far heavier than hitherto known, it is now learned from Soviet casualty lists, staff reports captured on battlefields and statements by thousands of Soviet prisoners.

The 1st battalion of the 312th Siberian infantry regiment, for instance, is said to have lost 486 out of a total of 784 men up to the end of last month.

After only four weeks' training at Omsk, the regiment was moved to a sector southeast of Lake Ilmen, where it was at once thrown into action, although the troops were hardly fit for fighting after their long, strenuous journey from Siberia to the front.

The 42nd Soviet rifle brigade likewise suffered enormous losses. The 1st and 2nd battalions of this brigade, which were reinforced by 1,000 reservists from Antibhishovo, in Siberia, were almost completely annihilated during the fierce fighting in the first two weeks of March.

The 1,230th Soviet infantry regiment, which was also reinforced by reservists from Siberia, suffered such heavy losses in six days' fighting in the Valdai sector—where it was ordered to break through the German lines in a frontal attack—that the companies of the regiment were reduced to an average of between 30 and 40 men.

Only 112 Men Left

The 259th Soviet battalion, which was also thrown into action in this sector, suffered equally heavy losses, as all that was left of the regiment was 112 men, according to Lieutenant Tjurlayhin, who was taken prisoner by German troops.

It is reported that the 209th ski battalion, which formed part of the garrison in Kuibishev in peacetime, lost more than 50 per cent of its strength when unexpectedly attacked by German troops.

Lieutenant Nicolai Koshelap, who was taken prisoner with 80 other Soviet soldiers during a successful raid in the central sector by a German detachment of shock troops, confirmed that the 7th Red Guards Division—to which his brigade, the 20th infantry brigade, belonged—suffered enormous losses during the winter campaign.

3 Indonesian Sultans Pledge Full Loyalty To New Rule in Java

Domei

SOERAKARTA, Central Java, April 1.—Three Indonesian Sultans, heading Java's three principalities, yesterday pledged full cooperation with the Japanese military administration in Java. The Sultans, who command the high respect of the populace in Central Java, are Prince Pakou Bouwono Senopati Ingalogo Abdourrachman Saijidin Panotogomo the 11th, of Soerakarta; Prince Adipati Ario Mangkou Negoro the 7th, Chief of the House of Mangkou Negoros, and Sultan Hamengkou Bouwono Senopati Ingalogo Abdourrachman Saijidin Panotogomo Chalifahoulla the 8th, of Djokjakarta.

STATE URGES NATION TO USE MORE POWER

Defense Factories Especially Exhorted to Make Use of Present Surplus

3-MONTH PERIOD SET

Move Launched to Cope With Expected Shortage During Summer Months

The first quarter of the 1942-43 fiscal year, which started on April 1, will be set aside as a period during which defense industries in Japan Proper will be asked by the Government to use surplus electric power.

The Government will show special consideration to those projects which have made special efforts to comply with its request which is in keeping with its policy for extending the capacity and output of industries vital to the effort to construct a high degree national defense structure.

The April to June period which will be called "the period for intensification of the use of electric power," will run parallel to the period for intensification of the use of transportation facilities which the Government has also decided to establish.

The inauguration of the period for intensification of the use of electric power was announced in a statement issued by the Board of Information on Wednesday. A translation of the announcement is to the following effect:

"Transportation and electric power are of equal importance as factors in the expansion of the production of materials necessary for the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The Government has decided to designate three months from April inclusive as a period during which intensification of the use of electric power in Japan Proper will be urged. This period will run parallel to the period for intensification of the use of transportation facilities which the Government has also decided to establish.

Surplus at Night

"It is a peculiarity in Japan Proper that there is a certain amount of surplus electric power at night during the period in which there is an abundance of water. On the other hand, restrictions have to be imposed on the use of electricity during the period when there is a dearth of water, notably during the summer months.

"There is a possibility of conditions arising from special reasons during the summer time of this year, which may make it necessary to enforce somewhat severe restrictions on the use of power.

"Therefore, as a means of coping with a possible decline in industrial output during the coming summer months which will be marked with a dearth of water, the Government has decided to take steps to insure that there will be an increase in the output of defense industries through their intensified use of surplus electricity during the three months from April inclusive, when there will be an abundance of water.

"It is principally at night that there is a surplus of electricity. Of course special labor or management arrangements will have to be made by industries wishing to use surplus electricity at night. Sundry

(Continued on Page 2)

Port Darwin and Port Moresby Attacked by Naval Fliers

BARRACKS BLOWN UP

Japanese Raiders Drop Bombs Accurately on Enemy Military Establishments

AIRFIELDS ARE WRECKED

Repeated raids by Imperial Navy Air Units with telling effects on Port Darwin on March 28 and March 30 and on Port Moresby successively between March 24 and 28 were announced by the Imperial Headquarters Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. The communique reads:

"1. On March 28, Imperial Navy Air Units bombed Port Darwin, destroying various military establishments and setting on fire three enemy planes which had been camouflaged and concealed. On their way back, the Japanese naval planes had a severe air combat with seven American fighter planes which had given them pursuit. In this action, four enemy planes were shot down. Another heavy air raid was launched on the same place on March 30. In this raid, Japanese fighter units had several engagements with ten enemy fighter planes, of which nine were shot down. The Japanese raiders dropped all their bombs accurately on the airfield and many military establishments with destructive effects.

"2. Imperial Navy Air Units raided Port Moresby every day between March 24 and 28. In these raids, six enemy fighter planes were brought down and the airfield, high-angle gun batteries and barracks were blown up."

Darwin Bombed Again

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—The Japanese Air Force today again furiously bombed Port Darwin, concentrating its attacks on the airfield there, it was announced by the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, according to dispatches received here from Canberra.

Mr. Curtin has given a pledge that neither the Australian Government nor the Parliament will interfere with the military direction of the war in Australia, according to a dispatch received here from Melbourne today.

Prime Minister Curtin today announced that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has agreed to the return of Australian troops now fighting abroad, to Australia for the defense of the Australian Commonwealth, according to information received here from Canberra today.

YUZAWA BROADCASTS

Speaks to 'Tonarigumi' on Coming Election

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa spoke over a nation-wide radio hookup at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, when the extraordinary meeting of Neighborhood Associations was held throughout Japan in connection with the general election on April 30.

The Home Minister emphasized that the Government intends to readjust the country's political structure necessary for the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Yuzawa was followed by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, who solicited the people's support in establishing the Imperial rule aid Diet in a true sense of the phrase.

Brazil Shifts Internees

Domei

LISBON, March 31.—The Brazilian Government has decided to move interned Axis nationals to a certain island in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, a report received here from the Brazilian capital revealed today. The first vessel carrying the Axis internees reportedly left the port of Rio de Janeiro today, the same report added.

BRITISH BROADCAST MALICIOUS RUMORS

Reports of Subhas Chandra Bose's Death in Air Crash Absolutely False

WITHOUT FOUNDATION

Shows How Worried Britain Is Over Indian Question, Says Shanghai Official

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 31.—The British propaganda machine, in another of its series of malicious rumors, has spread, without a ground of foundation, reports that Subhas Chandra Bose has been killed in an airplane crash off the Japanese coast in an attempt to alienate India from Japan, Lieutenant Morita Matsuda, assistant spokesman of the Japanese Army here, asserted at the foreign press conference this afternoon.

The spokesman declared that this proves how concerned Britain is over the Indian independence movement, which has gathered momentum with the success of the Japanese in the War of Greater East Asia.

Bose in Germany

Lieutenant Matsuda said, Mr. Bose now is in Germany, if not, "somewhere in Europe." Incidentally, he added, there is no other Bose—Rash Behari Bose in Japan is a prominent Indian patriot in East Asia, who only last night broadcast to India.

India has been in close relations with Japan, both racially and religiously, and today is the best opportunity for India to liquidate its past history with Britain, the spokesman pointed out, adding, that this fact is well realized by the Indians themselves.

He said, the Indian independence movement is aided by two thing's, namely, Premier Tojo's statement supporting the independence movement and the fair attitude toward the Indians by Japanese officers and men at the front. The spokesman pointed out that the Indians are specially moved when they compare this with the treatment accorded them by British officers.

"Today we see patriotic passion for 'India for Indians' with the spread of the independence movement throughout East Asia progressing," Lieutenant Matsuda declared.

He declared in conclusion that it is impossible for Britain to hold India so long as Britain takes advantage of India.

Indian Leader Alive

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 31.—"Subhas Chandra Bose is alive." Thus announced the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse when responding to inquiries about the reports emanating from London to the effect that this Indian leader had allegedly fallen victim to an airplane accident. The spokesman added that Mr. Bose himself will probably prove that he is still alive.

In connection with this statement, it is generally believed that Mr. Bose will probably soon define his attitude about the British plans for India which have been announced by Sir Stafford Cripps.

Berlin circles brand the latest declarations of Sir Stafford, made in defense of the British proposals to India, "very skilfully prepared yet satanically lying speeches serving the mere purpose of deceiving the people of India about the true intentions of Britain and the true character of the Indian project." Britain is by no means ready to grant India political and economic liberties which are essential if a nation of 400 million people is to become independent after it has been reduced to a mere colonial status, they assert. "The aggressor" with which term Cripps wanted to frighten the Indian people, has never committed such atrocities as the British committed in India and are still committing. Sir Stafford's remarks, it is stressed, to the effect that the problem of different tribes and races within one state have been successfully solved in the Soviet Union and, consequently, could also be solved in India, clearly reveal to the Indian people what they can think of the British proposals.

Bolshevist methods were being praised by Cripps as an example for the regulation of the inner problems of India. Thus, the repeated urgent appeals of Cripps to the Indian people to forget the past will be in vain since the true Indian national leaders have been warned by past experiences and therefore will not allow themselves to be deceived any more, these circles declare.

State Urges Nation To Use More Power

(Continued From Page 1)

other difficulties will have to be encountered by such industries.

Full Cooperation Solicited

"The manner in which surplus electricity has hitherto been used by industries has left much to be desired. The Government has a great wish that the industries concerned will carry out measures necessary to use surplus power at all costs if only to help to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

"The Government will arrange for reduced power rates to be charged against industries which have contributed to the absorption of surplus electricity by increasing the use of power late at night.

"Plans are under consideration by the Government under which special consideration will be shown to industries which have helped to absolve surplus power in dealing with applications they may file for increased allotments of power needed for the increase of their output.

"The period for intensification of the use of electricity will begin in April. The various Government offices concerned are working out detailed plans for the enforcement of the period. The Government expects shortly to issue detailed instructions to industries the extension of whose production it considers necessary.

"The Government hopes for the cooperation of not only the industries affected but also the people at large in the attainment of the objective of the move in the enforcement of the period for intensification of the use of electricity."

First Day at School

The bright eyed youngsters shown above, are part of the thousands of new students who enrolled in the national schools throughout Japan Wednesday. They were accompanied by their parents on the first day of school, but now that their initiation is over, they will be seen walking to school together every morning with their books strapped on their shoulders. This particular group of young girls enrolled at the Taimei National School on Nishi Ginza.

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

India's Rejection of British Proposals

ASAHI—The Indian leaders have unanimously indicated their stout opposition to the self-government plan which Britain has offered to India. According to reports, minority Sikh believers and the Hindu Mahasabha faction have already communicated their rejection of the plan to Sir Stafford Cripps and the National Congress Party, which commands the large majority, has also made clear its unanimous opposition. The Indians demand immediate and complete independence; what Britain promises is self-government after the war. It is natural that such a plan should meet with general disapproval on the part of the Indians. Britain's attitude amounts almost to a challenge to the Indians.

It is reported that two main points of India's opposition are that Britain withholds self-government from India until after the conclusion of the war and that Britain seeks to retain the military administration of India. The bitter experience which the Indians had when Britain trampled underfoot the fine promise she made to India at the time of World War I still rankles in their minds, and consequently they have grave distrust of British promises. This is the reason why they demand immediate independence for their country.

Britain's promise to do this or that after the war does not carry weight with the Indians especially seeing that British influence has seriously suffered and there are even indications of its final collapse.

Britain is taking a leaf out of America's book in trying to retain military power over India even after the grant of independence, for America acted likewise in granting independence to the Philippines. The whole thing betrays Britain's crafty tactics of giving the fine name of independence and retaining actual power in her hands. So long as Britain retains possession of military power, India will be dragged into the war of defense for Britain, with the result that her people will be thrown into the horrors of hostilities.

The war policy of Britain and the United States is, as has been amply proved by experiences in Europe, in Southwestern Asia and in Central and South America, to mobilize all the innocent nations of the world for the defense of their own interests. They make no scruples of sacrificing them for their own sake. Gandhi once said that if the enemy attacked India with big guns, the Indian people should face their attack empty-handed. This, he said, was the best way to win victory. The Indian people who love peace so passionately ought to know better than to allow themselves to be inveigled by crafty Britain into the false course at the present supreme moment.

Public Sale of Fisheries Grounds

HOCHI—Both Japan and the Soviet Union have been exerting their efforts to improve their political relations since April of last year when the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact was concluded, thereby disposing of the question of a non-aggression pact between the two countries which had been pending for years.

The conclusion the other day of a modus vivendi extending the Japan-Soviet Fisheries Treaty until the end of this year was a welcome move. This put an end to fears expressed that Japan-Soviet relations might not be as cordial as they should be. The conclusion of the modus vivendi must have been a severe blow to American policy toward the Soviet Union. We perceive in the arrangement an indication of the sincerity with which the Soviet Union desires to maintain friendly relations with Japan.

It is clear that the Soviet Union, engaged as it is in a struggle with Germany, is hoping for a continuance of friendly relations with Japan. The improved atmosphere between Japan and the Soviet Union which has developed since the conclusion of the modus vivendi should be taken advantage of by the two countries to settle the question of a basic fisheries agreement.

According to reports, tenders will be invited for fisheries grounds in northern waters at Vladivostok on April 15. The result of the bidding will have vital bearings on the question of a basic fisheries agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union and the general political relations of the two countries. The bids to be invited this year will be for a total of 43 fisheries grounds. Of the number 19 have hitherto been controlled by Japanese interests and the remainder by Soviet interests. We hope that the Soviet authorities will see that the public sale of the fisheries lots is held in a manner which will encourage hopes for closer relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. We express the wish that the Soviet officials concerned will take a long-range view of the Japan-Soviet situation and see to Japanese interests getting more fisheries grounds than last year.

Cripps' India Operation

MIYAKO—Whether Sir Stafford Cripps' tactics of winning over India will be successful or not is yet to be known. No matter how high-handed his policy may be to speed up the success of his operations, it is difficult to tell whether his tactics will prevail. On the other hand, this may affect the Indians adversely. His policy is simply to take everything from India without giving anything to it. The Indians will not be prevailed upon by such a policy.

Outwardly, Cripps declares Britain is prepared to give India what it wants without caring to give it things treasured by Britain. This sounds plausible, but what Cripps is going to do is to draw dishonored bills. Some believe it likely that the Indians will easily be affected by this scheming proposal and offer their worldly possessions and even their blood out of satisfaction with Cripps' policy. This is the high time for India to secure perfect independence in name and in reality. We watch with interest whether India will win the glory of independence or forsake it.

British Atrocity

That a British airplane attacked the Japanese hospital ship Asahi Maru is an unpardonable act from a humanitarian viewpoint. The safety of a hospital ship is absolutely secured by international law. Even without any provision in international law, an attack of a hospital ship should not be committed from a humanitarian standpoint. Enemy nationals are chanting "civilization and humanity," but, in reality, they harbor bloodthirsty and barbarous proclivity inside. This is testified to not only by this single instance . . . Britain previously attacked another Japanese hospital ship, the Harbin Maru. Japan's Bushido spirit does not permit such atrocities.

Gets Additional Post

Domei

BUDAPEST, March 31.—The Hungarian Government today appointed Nicholas de Vegh, Hungarian Minister to Tokyo and Hsinking, concurrently as Minister to Nanking.

Britain and Russia Now Confronted With Acute Food Shortage

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—Confronted by an extreme dearth of foodstuffs, England and the Soviet Union now are being compelled to import large quantities of foodstuffs from the United States to supplement domestic supplies, according to reports received here. The United States Department of Agriculture recently purchased $800,000,000 worth of foodstuffs for exclusive export to England and the Soviet Union, New York dispatches received here revealed.

Decision to Reject British Offer Made By Congress Party

(Continued From Page 1)

will leave New Delhi Thursday for Allahabad.

To Decide Final Stand

Special to the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—According to a United Press telegram from New Delhi, the Indian National Congress Party held a session of the working committee today to reach the final decision regarding its attitude toward the British proposals.

At this meeting, Mahatma Gandhi stated his view against the British proposals from the standpoint of opposing Britain's Imperialistic war. It is said that his view prevailed and the committee decided to reject the British proposals.

One report has it that in the event of the formal rejection of the British proposals by the National Congress Party, Sir Stafford Cripps will hurry back to England, but according to another report, he is said to have received certain instructions from London regarding the amendment of the original offer. Much interest attaches to the course of action to be followed by crafty Britain in that event.

Sir Stafford stated at the beginning that Britain was ready to agree to amendments as regards the details of her proposals but that, so far as the fundamental principles underlying her proposals are concerned, India must choose between definite acceptance or rejection.

From this statement it may be inferred that even if Sir Stafford may propose amendments on instructions from London, these will not be to the fundamental principles as desired by the National Congress Party.

To Reject Offer

The working committee of the Indian National Congress Party announced on March 31 that it had decided to reject Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal for an Indian Union, according to information reaching Buenos Aires from New Delhi, as quoted in a dispatch to the Nichi Nichi from that city.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress, told the Press on March 31 that there was absolutely no danger of the Indian National Congress Party splitting over the question of the defense of India.

The working committee of the Congress, he proceeded, is united in its attitude toward Sir Stafford's proposals, whatever the final decision it will reach on them. The committee, he said, has studied the British offer from every angle.

A dispatch to the Nichi Nichi from Canton, meanwhile, says that information received there indicates that the working committee of the Indian National Congress Party, during its examination of the British proposals, objected most strongly to the clause under which Britain would maintain the defense of India.

According to the same source, the working committee voted that the British proposals be rejected in their entirety barring alterations in the objectional clause.

A Lisbon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi, quoting a report received from New Delhi, says that Sir Stafford reportedly is preparing to return home because the Indian National Congress Party has turned down the British proposals for an Indian Union.

MORE AID PROMISED FOR REICH FARMERS

Again Face Strenuous Season, Says Marshal Goering In Manifesto

Transocean

BERLIN, March 19.—Reich Marshal Hermann Goering yesterday issued a manifesto to German farmers and peasants, promising them additional helpers.

"After an unusually long and hard winter, you are again heading toward a strenuous season," Reich Marshal Goering said in his manifesto. "I know that your greatest and most urgent concern is to obtain necessary helpers.

"As long as German farmers, their sons, and farm-hands are fighting at the front in large numbers, however, you must try to get along with war prisoners and foreigners. You must educate them by daily instructions. Helpers will be sent to you from newly-occupied regions to satisfy your own needs. In addition, all labor reserves still available in rural districts will be mobilized for agricultural work."

Reich Marshal Goering further revealed that measures would be taken to guarantee adequate farm supplies. The agricultural machinery industry has been given additional supplies of raw materials for the manufacture of machinery which had to be curtailed temporarily for the benefit of the war industry, he added.

"The German people, especially armament workers, rely on you," Reich Marshal Goering concluded.

NANKING NAVY CONFERENCE

Many High Officials Present at First Session

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—The first session of the first naval conference of China was held here from 9 a.m. today at the Nanking Navy Department, with the Navy Minister, the commanders of the Nanking and the Canton Naval Stations, the commanders of naval bases at Weihaiwei and Kiyangyin and many other high naval officials attending.

More than 100 topics, including national defense and education, were discussed at the conference.

NEW CONTROL SECTION

Will Enforce Rules Governing Transactions With Foreigners

A new section to be called the Control Section, which will enforce regulations governing transactions with foreigners and control of enemy property, will be created in the Finance Ministry, it was officially announced Wednesday, reports Domei.

Meanwhile, four sections in the Finance Ministry, the First and Second Import Sections and the First and Second Export Sections, will be transferred to the Commerce and Industry Ministry, it was also announced.

JEWS HIT BY FRENCH LAW

Cannot Own Buildings or Property In Algeria

Transocean

VICHY, March 23.—The French Government has issued a decree providing that no Jew may henceforth own buildings or landed property of any kind in Algeria unless he personally resides in them or has in them a shop, office or other rooms essential for the conducting of his business.

All other buildings or landed property now owned by Jews are to be transferred immediately to Aryan administrators.

Chinese Merchants In Shonan to Fete Imperial Birthday

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 1.—The Chinese Merchants Association here, which recently was organized, has decided that all Chinese merchants in Shonan Island and Malaya should celebrate the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on April 29. The Merchants Association also has decided to donate 5,000 yuan toward the sanitary improvement funds in Shonan city. Meanwhile, a Japanese language school will be opened here from April 11 under the management of the Chinese Merchants Association.

RITES FOR KILLED INDIANS

To Be Held at Hongan Temple on April 5

A ceremony consoling the spirits of four Indians, who, while on their way to Tokyo to attend the convention of the League of Indian Independence, sponsored by Rash Behari Bose, as representatives of Indians in Thailand and Malaya, are believed to have been killed in an airplane accident in Ise Bay on March 24, will be held at the Hongan Temple, Tsukiji, at 1 p.m. on April 5.

The ceremony will be sponsored by several prominent persons, including former Premier Koki Hirota, former Premier General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier Nobuyuki Abe, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Kenzo Adachi, Tokichi Tanaka, Yoshihisa Kuzuu and others.

ITALIANS ANNOUNCE NEW ARMY RULINGS

Number of Officers Fixed Anew —Total Number of Generals Limited to 407

Transocean

ROME, March 19.—The number of officers of different ranks in the various units of the Italian Army has been fixed anew by a decree issued in yesterday's official gazette.

According to these new figures, the Italian Army may henceforth have 44 full generals, 118 divisional generals and 245 brigadier-generals.

Together with the generals of other rankings, the total number of generals may not exceed 407.

The number of colonels has been fixed at 1,459, lieutenant-colonels at 3,092, majors at 4,257, captains at 9,354 and officers of lower ranks at 9,608.

These figures relate to the infantry, cavalry, artillery, sappers, motorized troops and various auxiliary units (doctors, veterinary doctors and other auxiliary services).

Of the 44 army generals, one is the Chief-of-Staff of the Armed Forces, another the Chief-of-Staff of the Army and another Inspector-General of the Infantry.

Six of the generals are in command of the six army districts of Italy.

During war, the promotion of officers to higher ranks has been facilitated as decisions to this effect need not be taken only by the highest quarters but by other competent authorities.

BLACKOUT FOR CUBA

President Orders Immediate Emergency Measures

Transocean

MADRID, March 20.—The Cuban State President, General Batista, has ordered a blackout in all the coastal areas of Cuba, according to reports received here from Havana.

In addition, General Batista has ordered the immediate transportation of all inflammable raw materials from the coastal areas to the interior and the registration of all male inhabitants between the ages of 19 and 25.

Punjab Holds Drill

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—The German News Agency reported today that a large-scale military drill will be carried out in Punjab, India, for 15 days starting April 1. The report added that army and navy units, as well as civilian air defense units will participate in the drill.

Premier Leaves Kagoshima

Premier General Hideki Tojo left Kagoshima for Miyazaki at 9:40 a.m., Wednesday following his visit to the Kagoshima Prefectural Government offices, where he delivered a brief instructive address to officials, says Domei.

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Given Vatican Post

The newly appointed Japanese Minister to the Holy See, Ken Harada, and Mrs. Harada. Mr. Harada was until recently Charge d'Affaires to the Vichy Government.

SOUND ADVICE GIVEN AMERICA'S THINKERS

Three Pertinent Points Must Be Considered, Says Diplomatique Revue

"Timely advice to the thinking public of the United States is given in an editorial headed "Time for America to Introspect," appearing in the March 15 issue of the Gaiko Jiho (Diplomatique Revue). The discussion runs substantially as follows:

"We are more or less unconcerned with the authenticity of the reported retirement of Hull and Stimson from the American Government. Taking it as a tip, however, we wish to counsel the great mass of the intelligent American people to give their thoughts and feelings a serious overhauling. In advising thus, we want to be perfectly frank with them, for we know whereof we speak; we expect the same of them in their self-examination.

All Enemy Bases Gone

"They must be well aware of the situation so far developed in the Pacific areas since the advent of the current war. The reputed impregnable Singapore has fallen; Rangoon has been occupied by us; all the East Indies have surrendered unconditionally; and in the meantime, the much played up 'democracies' sea guerilla warfare has borne no fruit, that part of the valiant American Navy on the other hand, falling easy prey to our all-watchful Imperial Navy.

"They must have further noted that the whole of the Pacific areas is virtually under our control. It is a result of our wiping out the notorious encircling movement of the A.B.C.D. line-up, with not even a shadow of its fancied former grandeur remaining, save lone Australia which, however, is now left in the lurch. The millions of inhabitants, scattered over these wide areas which were once under the domineering rules of Britain and the United States, are, one and all, accusing and scorning their former masters for their cruelty and impotency.

"So now in the light of these salient facts, what will you, or what should you, the intelligent Americans, do? You should do what is right by all who are concerned, including yourselves. And for doing that, you must realize the impossibility and utter hopelessness of recovering the lost grounds, or we might say, the lost prestige, brought about in these Pacific regions as a result of an unretrievable blunder committed by your leaders. And this you must do, in spite of whatever line of gullible talk your war-mongers may put up, whatever chivalrous assistance they may propose to bring, and this no matter how desperately they may try to put their arguments across. At the same time, we are sure you will give us credit of being a far more powerful people than you at first thought. In these premises, you are to reexamine the course of your Government's provocative diplomacy, which it took against us, and which unfortunately led up to the present conflict. And in doing that, you should pin responsibility where it is due, not merely making goats out of Messrs. Hull and Stimson. You should put down on the mat all the responsible parties, including your chief, Mr. Roosevelt.

"Everybody knows that why the American Government chose to take such a provocative attitude against Japan was because it underestimated our national strength. Yet in spite of that, and in spite of the fact that your leaders utterly ignored the position of Japan in those days of diplomatic discussions, they did not anticipate our ability to rise up to the occasion, but, thinking we were obliged to take their orders anyhow, were responsible for the serious blunder they committed. Responsibility cannot be pinned on the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet which was stationed at Pearl Harbor, humiliating though the debacle was, for it is reliably said that he had been in constant communication with Washington in those days of the negotiations. Full responsibility must surely rest with the Administration.

Britain's Cunning

"Where did England come in on that fateful Washington conference? There are many indications of America having been much influenced by the British ideas about Japan and the Pacific situation, which influence was evidently reflected in the American behavior during the conference. No one will gainsay that England, also, underestimated Japan as America did; but she had a card up her sleeve. She wanted to drag America into the war, meaning the European war as well, by getting that country to clash with Japan, so that she could leave the Pacific situation in charge of America, and devote herself to the European war. Such figuring on the part of Britain was most possible, if not quite probable, at that juncture of the European situation when she had to save her neck by hook or by crook, even at the cost of making a goat out of America, her substantial helper.

"So all in all, when you, the intelligent Americans look into the causes which brought on the present Pacific war, or as we call it the War of Greater East Asia, you will find plenty of room in which to examine your own thoughts and feelings as concerning the Pacific situation centering around Japan.

"In advancing our advice in a more concrete way, we want to bring out three pertinent points as affecting you Americans as well as ourselves: (1) the security of a territorial possession and the ensuring of a sphere of influence that goes with it depends upon geographic conditions; (2) it is an illusion to hope for any recovery of grounds lost as a result of the present conflict; and (3) fear of communism undermining American institutions as the war drags on.

"Regarding the first point, if this was not an age in which a mighty race like the Japanese could come out on the scene as a champion of racial equality and protector of the under-trodden, any Western Power could do anything it pleased. They could strut over the whole world as if it were their own; they could occupy any piece of territory and set up their own sphere of influence; and they could monopolize, plunder, brow beat, and carry out all manner of exploitation, as now hotly protested in India.

"But the situation now is that a new, rising power has come out to assert zealously and conscientiously the emancipation of different races and to advocate the setting up of a new world order; the maintenance of status quo has become a thing of the past; and altogether geographic conditions do not allow any attempt to dispute that assertion.

"Why geographic conditions must be taken into consideration is because no matter how the disputers may be powerful at home militarily, politically, economically, or otherwise, they are wretchedly weak when it comes to the matter of protecting their farflung and far-off possessions, as has been amply demonstrated in the present hostilities.

"But when it comes to Japan, she is so favorably and suitably situated as to command everything in this part of the Pacific Ocean. The fact that the Southwest Pacific areas, which have turned out to be the bone of contention so far in this war, are situated so near to Japan, tells the whole story. Not only was it comparative-easy for Japan to dominate these areas but, in making them a part of her national defense she can protect them securely and permanently.

National Defense Important

"It is a matter of cardinal truth in this respect that unless a nation's national defense is absolutely secure, it cannot hope in the long run to lead others, to bring political, economic or cultural advancement. In that Japan is ideally situated; she can, with her favorable geographic proximity and her superb national defense setup, take the southern areas into her sphere of influence and assure their security and development. All this, however, is denied to the democracies.

"As to the second point, this can be easily assumed by observing the trends of popular sentiment as found in those regions since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia. It is true that this tendency was reversed before the war. In those days the natives were made to feel dizzy at the advertised glamor and grandeur of the A.B.C.D. movement; while the position Japan held could not but impress them but being as it were, hard-pressed and oppressed. Particularly with those people in the East Indies and Australia, they were so dazzled by the vainglorious splendor and commanding vein of the Anglo-Americans that they could not figure any other way for absolute security of their position and destiny.

"But they are now completely disillusioned, so badly indeed that they know not whither they are headed. They stand ruthlessly disarmed of their fond dreams by the tremendous events in which they were to witness the vaunted A.B.C.D. camp smashed to smithereens, and this in only the brief period since December 8 of last year. What they say now that they have come to realize the utter powerlessness and incompetency of Britain and the United States, and at the same time the tremendous hidden strength and military prowess of our country, is that they were simply bamboozled into being made so many pawns, particularly so their fighting forces.

Especially with regard to the last, we don't blame them for holding such grievances. Their forces were always placed on the front line of battles, while those of the Anglo-American contingents usually remained behind and unscathed. Witness the engagements at both Hongkong and Singapore in which tens of thousands of their kindred fell prisoners, whereas comparatively a small portion of the latter held their posts until the last, the majority having fled before the places fell.

"As a result of such treatment, at best selfish and arbitrary, those southern inhabitants have now been rudely awakened. They now see clearly the hands of the democracies; see how tricky were their policies and how ruthless their methods of exploitation so long perpetrated, that now they have completely lost their trust and confidence in them. And in turn they have indicated their willingness to join in the setting up of a new order in Greater East Asia, which embraces all the southern regions. This only shows the trend of popular sentiment; these southerners have, one and all, deserted the democracies. This plainly indicates the utter hopelessness of any attempt on the democracies' part to recover their lost grounds and prestige, despite the boastful tightening up of their military alliance and their propaganda of unnatural armament expansion.

The Final Point

"Comes now the final point—fear of Communism undermining American institutions as the war drags on. In the light of America's thoughtless and imprudent policy, which has plunged the country into the vortex of a needless war, it is feared in many sections of America that the Communists may likely take advantage of the popular discontentment and unsettled social conditions. Though apparently American public opinion indicates popular support of the American war policy, this is only superficial, and the majority of the thinking class is seized of ominous misgivings. This is an undeniable fact.

"In fact the American people's ideal of a free government is in jeopardy. Their old setup is fast being transformed into a dictatorship, which is an antithesis of a popular government. They are in great fears, lest their free institutions might go "hay-wire" by reason of pushing the country onto a war footing, necessarily accompanied by a multitude of restrictions, economic, social, or otherwise. Already they have witnessed not a few unpleasant phenomena, indicative of popular discontentment and social unrest, tending even to impede the progress of their war program.

"This is exactly where Communism sets in to work. Already the Communist Internationale has claimed the United States as its second birthplace or home of adoption. Many of their orders and instructions for foreign consumption have been lately emanating from the United States. This only shows that Communist influence in that country cannot be made light of, but must be considered an important social force.

"So with such a view, the outlook presented in America can be considered by the Communists as an ideal setup. In it they can see the time coming when the great masses of the American people will become thoroughly dissatisfied and disgusted. We speak of the American people who have been used to their free, democratic institutions since the beginning of their history, who have to witness it changing into a dictatorship, who have had to experience all sorts of setbacks in their business, daily work and livelihood, and who, but for this uncalled-for warlike national setup, might still be enjoying their old mode of livelihood.

"What will be the outlook then when such conditions arise? By that time the Communist activities will have permeated through the ranks and files of the American masses. One and only one conclusion can be foreseen . . . a serious social uprising, for which the Reds are abiding their time. Not that they are awaiting with abated breath, so to speak, for the conditions obtaining in America are propitiously inviting for their inroad, so destructive and overwhelming indeed that the question of America's armament expansion or anti-Axis campaign will become of secondary consideration. Nay, it might lead to something worse; it might even see the end of America's glorious traditions and history.

"After all, America is unlike Japan which is ruled most steadfastly by the Imperial House of a single and sole lineage coming down from time immemorial, and whose people are of one race and blood. America, though she prides in her being the world's melting pot, evidently lacks the essential homogeneous national quality; hence a dearth of true patriots, patriots willing to lay down their lives for the good of their country when it is faced with such a grave crisis.

"It is, in conclusion, our sincere belief and hope that the intelligent masses of the American people will not be misguided by their warlike President, nor become shortsighted or aggrieved over a single defeat. But, that by taking a firm grip of the domestic situation, they will safeguard their beloved country from being overrun by Communist activities. And by paying their closest attention to their foreign policy, the wisest thing for them to do is to think of America first, its own interest and security."

HARADA RIGHT MAN FOR HOLY SEE POST

Brother of Special Envoy to Vatican Happy to See His Success

With the appointment on March 27 of Ken Harada as Special Envoy to the Vatican, an exclusive interview to the Japan Times and Advertiser was granted by Tai Harada, younger brother of the newly-appointed Minister to the Holy See recently at Mr. Harada's office in the Osaka Transformer Company.

During the course of the interview, Mr. Harada revealed his brother's character and career and also his comments on his brother's appointment.

"My brothers and sisters were brought up in a Christian atmosphere as our father was an ardent Protestant and a member of the Congregational Church. It is due to this fact that I am of the opinion that my brother is the right man for the post of Special Envoy to the Vatican. More so as he became a Roman Catholic when he married," Tai Harada stated.

Was Nitobe's Secretary

"Ever since Ken began his diplomatic career as a secretary to the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe on his trip to Europe to attend the League of Nations conferences, he made many friends. My brother won these friends because of his pleasing personality and sociable disposition.

"Although he is of quiet disposition, he is an eloquent speaker. The new post will place much responsibility on his shoulders but I am confident that he will be successful especially with the help of his wife."

The newly-appointed Minister spent part of his youth in Kobe, where he attended the Kobe First Middle School. He then entered the Kyoto Third Higher School and later enrolled in the Tokyo Imperial University, where he majored in German law. Upon receipt of his degree, he was employed in the Information Department of the Foreign Office. He also worked as a clerk at the Tokushima and Kyoto Prefectural Offices for a short time.

In 1919, Mr. Harada was made secretary to the late Dr. Nitobe, who was a good friend of his father and subsequently, went to London and Geneva. Upon his return to Japan, he married Miss Wakako Koh.

In 1938, he was appointed First Secretary to the Japanese Legation in Switzerland but in February, 1939, he returned to his homeland. In November of the same year, he was appointed Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in France and during his stay there saw the fall of France and the shifting of the Embassy to Vichy. When Ambassador Sotomatsu Kato to Vichy died recently, Mr. Harada became Charge d'Affaires.

Studied in 'Frisco

Mrs. Ken Harada is the daughter of Seiichi Koh, director of the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd. She went to San Francisco when her father was appointed branch manager of the Sumitomo Bank in the Golden Gate city. Although she attended grammar school there, Mrs. Harada returned to Japan for higher education.

She is a graduate of the Seishin Joshi Gakuin, a Roman Catholic girls' high school, near Nishinomiya, between Kobe and Osaka. She also attended the Seishin Joshi Gakuin in Shiba Park, Tokyo, and upon leaving school, became a Roman Catholic. As a Catholic, she could not transfer to the Protestant denomination when she married and consequently, Mr. Harada became a Catholic also.

The Harada family consisted originally of five sons and six daughters but now there are only four brothers and three sisters. Their mother is currently residing in Kyoto.

During his childhood, Ken Harada was very popular among his brothers and sisters and was a brilliant student. He was also somewhat of a sportsman as he was a baseball star in middle school. Although his work does not give him much spare time, he still enjoys a round of golf.

Spain's Unemployed Lowered

Transocean

MADRID, March 24.—The number of unemployed in Spain today has been reduced to one-half of the average of 1935, 380,000 against 800,000 in June, 1935, according to an announcement made by Perez Gonzales, Undersecretary of State in the Spanish Ministry of Labor.

Kobe Notes

Simultaneously with the increase in fares of the Government and private inter-urban electric train lines as from April 1, the season ticket rates for the various lines have also witnessed revisions.

The Hankyu line between Kobe and Osaka has been divided into eight sections from this month as compared to the four sections which existed heretofore. Instead of 10 sen per section when there were only four, the rate now is seven sen per section. However, the season ticket rates on the whole are cheaper than before. The Hankyu line has been divided into sections at the following stations, exclusive of the Sannomiya and Umeda termini: Nishi-Nada, Mikage, Ashiya, Nishinomiya, Tsukaguchi, Sonoda and Juso.

The new season ticket rates follow:

One Section: One month.—¥3.30. Three months—¥7.20. Six months—¥13.00.
Two Sections: One mo.—¥5.10. Three mo.—¥12.20. Six mo.—¥20.10.
Three Sections: One mo.—¥6.80. Three mo.—¥16.30. Six mo.—¥26.80.
Four Sections: One mo.—¥8.30. Three mo.—¥19.90. Six mo.—¥32.70.
Five Sections: One mo.—¥9.40. Three mo.—¥22.80. Six mo.—¥37.80.
Six Sections: One mo.—¥10.50. Three mo.—¥25.20. Six mo.—¥41.30.
Seven Sections: One mo.—¥11.30. Three mo.—¥27.10. Six mo.—¥44.50.
Eight Sections: One mo.—¥11.90. Three mo.—¥28.60. Six mo.—¥46.80.

The Hanshin line, on the other hand, was originally divided into eight sections so that no changes have been made except that one dividing station has been changed, viz., from Fukae to Ashiya. The fare per section has been increased from five to seven sen but, like the Hankyu, the season ticket rates have not been increased on the whole.

The Hanshin rates are as follow:

One Section: One month—¥3.30. Three months—¥7.90. Six months—¥13.00.
Two Sections: One mo.—¥5.10. Three mo.—¥12.20. Six mo.—¥20.10.
Three Sections: One mo.—¥6.80. Three mo.—¥16.30. Six mo.—¥26.80.
Four Sections: One mo.—¥8.30. Three mo.—¥19.90. Six mo.—¥32.70.
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Seven Sections: One mo.—¥11.30. Three mo.—¥27.10. Six mo.—¥44.50.
Eight Sections: One mo.—¥11.90. Three mo.—¥28.60. Six mo.—¥46.80.

The following Easter church services will be held at the Kobe Union Church:

Good Friday, April 3, 1942, at 10 a.m. German Evangelical Service with Holy Communion. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig.

Easter-Sunday, April 5, 1942, at 10 a.m. German Evangelical Service with special music. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 31: Dr. G. Bajetto, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ban, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fujii, Miss S. Ichizuka, Mr. and Mrs. T. Izawa and two sons, Mr. Z. Kashiwaya, Mr. G. Klare, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. and Mrs. E. Matsubara, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Okada and two sons, Miss Y. Okada, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ochi, Mr. and Mrs. K. Orito and son, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Capt. di P. G. Scotto, Mr. T. Shidachi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shibusawa and two sons, Mr. Y. Shimo, Mr. A. Segawa, Mr. and Mrs. S. Satoh.

BRITONS SUFFER MORE WITH NEW RATION CUTS

Fewer Suits of Clothing, Less Gasoline, Fuel and No White Bread Announced

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—The first of the new series of ration cuts in England, which were announced yesterday to the British public over the radio by Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson, provide not only for fewer suits of clothing but also for less gasoline, less fuel and no white bread at all.

Mr. Anderson emphasized that these restrictions were unavoidable and that the aim of the Government was particularly to save shipping space.

The Lord President of the Council said that further measures would have to be adopted. "At present, Britain still has some margin on which we can draw, and in the months ahead we shall have drawn on it. We shall not only ask for voluntary sacrifices but we want an equal distribution of the sacrifice and, for this reason, we must introduce restrictions for all," he stated.

IRISH BUDGET BOOSTED

Increase of £7,000,000 Seen for 1942

Transocean

MADRID, March 20.—Illuminating figures on the Irish State budget were issued yesterday by the Irish Senate, it is announced by the radio station at Athlone.

Accordingly, the State expenditures for the coming fiscal year amount to £13,500,000 which as compared with the previous fiscal year, shows a considerable increase because of the necessity of taking emergency measures as a result of the war.

For carrying out such measures, £4,500,000 will be spent and about £900,000 is provided for the Army. Compared with 1938 and 1939, the budget for the coming fiscal year provides an increased expenditure of £7,000,000.

MACARTHUR CALLED 'A WEAKLING INSIDE'

Used to Lead Extravagant Life In Luxurious Hotel Suite In Manila

General Douglas MacArthur, led a very extravagant life, was a lover of books and used to sigh "too late, too late" after the outbreak of the current war, so reports Ki Kimura well-known writer, from Manila to the Nichi Nichi, following a visit to the private quarters of the former commander of the American forces in the Philippines. The report follows:

"The most talked about subject in Manila now is the escape of MacArthur. After receiving permission from Tokuji Sakamoto, the manager of the Manila Hotel, to visit MacArthur's private suite which occupies the whole fifth floor of the enormous hotel and into which no one is allowed to enter, I went in.

"I was struck with its extravagance. Silverware shone brilliantly in the dining room. Whiskies and wines of the choicest quality from all countries were lined up in another part of the room. Some bottles were left with the corks out and the contents half gone.

"I then went into the library. Here again I was struck with its gorgeous decorations and the large collection of books. MacArthur must have been a great lover of books. However, I could find only one volume on military tactics, the others being mostly books on history by great historians such as Mommsen, Guizot, Gibbon, and Plutarch.

"MacArthur's father, who was also an army officer, had I hear, a great understanding of Japan. Beside the collection of books on Japan, there were portraits of Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, General Count Gentaro Kodama, and Admiral Shigeto Dewa, all taken at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, on the front wall of the library. These must have come into his possession when he served with the forces in Manchuria at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

"In a set of drawers below the portraits were memoirs and newspaper clippings. If I had been permitted to look through these, I might have been able to find out some of his secrets. However, I was prohibited from touching any of his possessions. With much regret I left the library and went into the bedroom, where, beside the bed, were two books, "Leaves of Grass" by Whitman and "Handbook" of Epictetus.

"On the day before he left the hotel, it is said that MacArthur called Mendoza, the Filipino assistant manager of the hotel, and expressed his wish that his rooms be left just as they were. 'However,' he said, 'If the Japanese Army should occupy Manila, which I think they will before long, you leave the place to their command.' Despite the fact that he is an enemy officer, the Japanese Army has respected his words and has left the place as it is.

"I called this Mendoza and asked him about MacArthur. He said that since the outbreak of the war, the commander would constantly sigh, 'too late, too late, I's impossible to fight against the Japanese Army with such preparations as ours. I know the strength of that army.'

"He who used to talk so boastfully before the people was, we must admit, honest to his servants to make such admissions.

"MacArthur is still comparatively popular among the people in Manila in contrast to the bad reputation High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre has. I gained this impression while conversing with a reporter of the Tribune, now the only English language paper in the Philippines.

"He came to see me and asked, 'Do you think MacArthur will put up a good fight, now that he has escaped to Australia?' My reply to this was that although he talked so boastfully, he seemed to be a weakling inside."

GERMANS ESTABLISH NEW SHIPPING FIRM

Nazis Launching More Ships in Contrast to Declining Anglo-American Bottoms

The establishment of the German North Atlantic Steamship Company to handle shipping in the North Atlantic as announced by Berlin in the latter part of February reflects a constructive activity in the German shipping world, in striking contrast to the steadily declining Anglo-American shipping in this area.

Since the outbreak of the war, Germany has been launching an increasing number of new ships to augment her shipping tonnage, in order to carry supplies for herself, as well as for the German occupied countries.

On the other hand, the increasing activity of German submarines in the Atlantic has been steadily exposing British and American shipping to greater dangers daily, as evidenced by the fact that American shipping companies were recently compelled to announce a tremendous increase of 35 per cent in their freight rates.

This is regarded in many quarters, as a sure indication that Britain and the United States are gradually losing the command of the Atlantic, although American propagandists are desperately trying to veil the truth from the world by merely flaunting figures on paper implying that new American ships will be launched at the rate of one or two per day.

2 NEW DEANS NAMED FOR NAGOYA SCHOOL

Will Head Newly-Established Departments in Imperial University There

The deans of the newly-established science and engineering departments of the Nagoya Imperial University, were appointed on Wednesday.

Dr. Jun Seigenji heads the science department, and Dr. Yuji Shibata the engineering department.

At the same time, Dr. Shoji Seto was named dean of the second engineering department, which has been established in the Tokyo Imperial University.

Dr. Seigenji, a native of Tokyo, studied mechanical engineering at the Tokyo Imperial University from which he was graduated in 1911. He was assistant professor at the Kyushu Imperial University before he was sent to study in America in 1915. Returning to Japan, he was appointed professor at the Kyushu Imperial University. In 1919 he took a doctor's degree.

He was appointed dean of the engineering department of the Kyushu Imperial University in July, 1919, which post he held until 1922. He was made dean of the science and engineering department of the Nagoya Imperial University in 1926.

Dr. Shibata, who also hails from Tokyo, was graduated from the chemical department of the Tokyo Imperial University in July, 1907. In 1910 he was made lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University. In the same year he was sent to Germany, England, and France to study. Returning to Japan, he was appointed

(Continued on Page 4)

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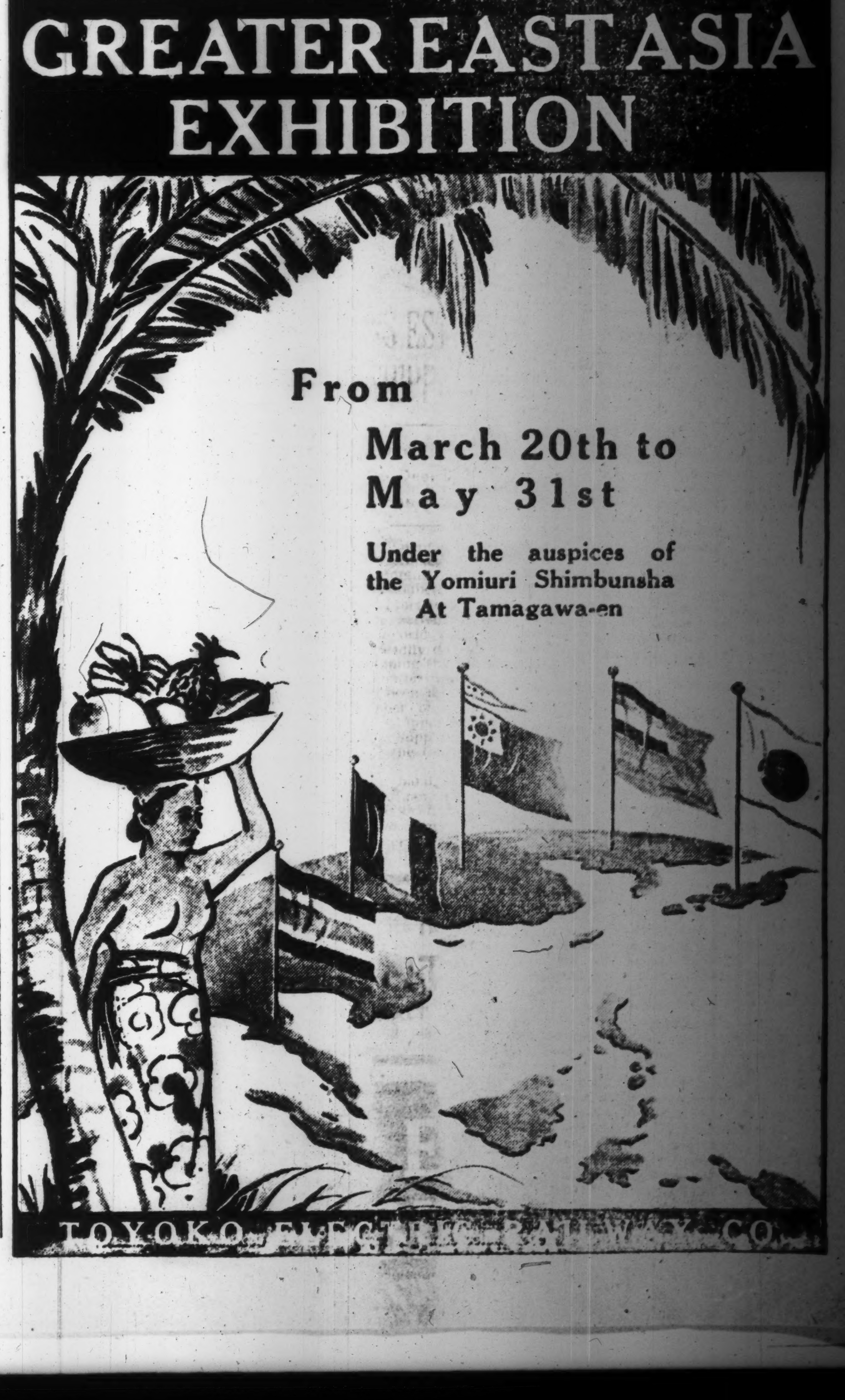
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RIGID RULE APPLIED ENDORSING DRAMAS

Education Ministry Takes Step To Give Better Pictures To Theater-goers

Official endorsement for dramatic films by the Education Ministry will be made more stringent in order to give better pictures to the public not only in Japan Proper but also to peoples in the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere. A similar policy will also be adopted to cultural films.

The Sino-Japanese Cultural Association in Shanghai has been endeavoring to exert every effort to give the Chinese children the opportunity of understanding through motion pictures the real meaning of the War of Greater East Asia. Heralded by the successful exhibition of "Beiyei Gekimetsu Senki" (The War Diary of Annihilating the United States and Britain), in Shanghai before large numbers of Chinese school children, additional showing of the same picture will be held in Nanking before 20,000 children in the course of one month.

Of 67 classroom motion pictures inspected by the Social Affairs Bureau of the Education Ministry since early February, 25 films were approved recently for school use.

Based on the theme of the valiant air raid over Hawaii by the Japanese Imperial Navy, a lengthy cartoon entitled "Momotaro Umiwashi Butai" (Momotaro's Sea Eagle Unit) will be produced by the Geijutsu Eigasha under the joint work of Mitsuyo Seo, Yuzo Kurihara and Tadahito Mochinaga. The picture will be completed early in May.

Preparations have been made to establish a new motion picture company in Chosen in compliance with the decision for an annual production of six dramatic films, five culture features and 12 newsreels. Plans are progressing under the preparatory committee organized by the Chosen Motion Picture Producers' Association. Saburo Tanaka, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Keijo, has accepted the request of the association to become the president of the contemplated new firm.

"Chichi Ariki" (I Have Father), a new vehicle of the Ofuna studios of the Shochiku, has tentatively been selected by the Education Ministry as the officially approved dramatic film. The picture previously was honored by the granting of a subsidy of ¥2,500 by the Board of Information and listed as one of the national dramas.

Under the support of the Army and Navy, the Daiyei has started preparations for the production of a big-scale picture dealing with the brilliant entry of the Japanese Forces into Shonanto.

The Education Ministry has approved the following seven pictures as excellent culture features. They are "Warera no Heiki, Juto Ken" (Guns and Swords), "Yusosen Shonuso" (Military Transport) by Riken, "Ichioku Bokujin" (The Air Defense Front of 100,000,000 People), "Rikugun Rakkasan Butai" (Army Parachutists Unit) by Nichiyei, "Doro" (Road), "Tada Hitori Dewa Nai" (I'm Not Alone), and "Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho" (The National Employment Office) by Jujiya.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6. 7 a.m.; 12. 3. 5. 7. 9 and 10 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12. 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20. 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Thursday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk. "Great Ideal of Universal Brotherhood," by Dr. Kiyoshi Hiraizumi; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Violin solo: "Prelude in E Major" (Bach). "Romance in G Major" (Beethoven). "Serenade" (Schubert) and "Zigeunerweisen" (Sarasate).
9:00 Housekeeping Hour: "Spring Sanitation."

— Afternoon —

12:30 Piano solo by Masao Amaike: "The Moon" Variation (K. Nobutoki) and "Turkish March" (Mozart); Fuji Semi-Western Orchestra.
1:00 Rally "Extolling the Special Attack Flotilla Heroes and Their Families" Relayed from The Hibiya Public Hall: Addresses by Mrs. Teiko Yamanouchi, president of The Japanese Women's Ass'n; Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo, and Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister; Lectures: "The War and Soldiers' Mothers," by Captain Hideo Hiraide, Chief of the Naval Press Section of The Imperial Headquarters; "Japan's Mothers," by Dr. Baron Juen Hozumi.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "The Cherry Blossoms".
6:30 Farmers' Hour.
7:30 Talk, "Sylvan Resources," by Kunio Miura, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; National Chorus: "Our Esprit de Corps," by Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
8:00 Military Hour: Samurai Story; "Imperial Rule Assistance Association's Election Instruction."
9:00 News; Chinese Popular Songs.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

By mobilizing motion picture and theatrical activities, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will concentrate every effort for achieving the object of the forthcoming general election scheduled for the end of this month. Starting April 7, all members of the Japan Theatrical League will be dispatched to various cities, towns and villages throughout the country to make a circuit performance of several dramas especially produced for the election purpose.

One of the outstanding theatrical events of the spring will be the presentation of Puccini's Tosca, which will feature a three-day program to be given by Yoshie Fujiwara and his opera troupe at the Kabukiza from May 27.

The construction of a monument in honor of the late Tokichi Setoguchi, famous composer, who is regarded as the "King of March," is now being discussed by the leading members and organizations of the local musical world in an effort to hand down Mr. Setoguchi's distinguished work and fame to posterity.

The Army Arsenal in Tokyo will sponsor a special program in its premises to entertain ammunition workers. The program, to be presented daily for 15 days from April 5, will include old and new plays, and will be staged by Kabuki actors as well as modern-school players.

According to an investigation made by the Home Ministry, the number of theatrical groups in Japan in September last year aggregated 827. The investigation also revealed that these groups staged a total of 4,971 plays in the same month.

To entertain Japanese soldiers at the front, a party of 10 popular musicians headed by Ryuko Fujiwara, of the Victor Talking Machine Company of Japan, left Tokyo for Central China last Tuesday.

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic group left Tokyo at the end of last month for Manchoukuo to play at several leading cities there. Their itinerary includes Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Bujun, Dairen, and Antung.

Seven gramophone records, selected by the Education Ministry out of the 15 best ones for the year 1941, have won the Education Minister's prize recently. The first prize went to "Kaido Tosei" (Expedition to the East), a symphony. Second was "Tairiku no Reimei" (The Dawn of the Continent), and the third "Seiki no Wakodo" ((The Youth of the Century).

ALLIES HIT BY SHORTAGE

Possess Only One-Tenth of Rubber Output of World

Transocean

LISBON, March 21.—Only one-tenth of the annual world production of rubber of 1,500,000 tons remained in possession of the Allies, after the Japanese successes in the Pacific, the London Financial Times said yesterday, according to a London report.

The rubber now in possession of the Allies is a little more than England's peacetime requirements. Toward the end of November, 1941, it was revealed, the United States possessed only 500,000 tons of rubber.

The loss of the tin and oil producing areas in the Pacific has also caused serious concern to the Allies.

TO COOPERATE WITH U.S.

No Change in Chile's Policy, Says New President

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—Chile will continue to cooperate frankly and sincerely with the other American states, the newly-elected Chilean State President, Juan Antonio Rios, told newspaper representatives at Santiago yesterday.

President Rios added that he would maintain Chile's present policy unless unforeseen events should occur. He will start his official functions probably on April 2. He confirmed that Ernesto Barros Jarpa had been slated as the Foreign Minister.

INDIA

(Continued From Page 6)

a calamity and a crime. For this is quite unlike the Mohammedan domination: those invaders came to stay, and their descendants call India their home; what they took in taxes and tribute they spent in India, developing its industries and resources, adorning its literature and art. If the British had done likewise, India would today be a flourishing nation. But the present plunder has now gone on beyond bearing; year by year it is destroying one of the greatest and gentlest peoples of history.

The terrible thing is that this poverty is not a beginning, it is an end; it is not growing less, it is growing worse; England is not "preparing India for self-government", it is bleeding it to death. "Even as we look on," said another Englishman, H. M. Hyndman, "India is becoming feebler and feebler. The very life-blood of the great multitude under our rule is slowly, yet ever faster ebbing away."

U.S. POLICY GOVERNED BY GREAT ILLUSIONS

Nation Still Believes Itself Almighty Despite Terrific Losses Suffered

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 31.—Among the critical remarks that have lately appeared in American papers, an article written in the New York publication, Times Magazine, by the military correspondent of the New York Times, is of special interest. Discussing the mistakes made by the American people with regard to this war, the correspondent states that one of the greatest deceptions has been the opinion that the revolutions in Europe would have no effect on America, that in modern warfare defensive would prove stronger than offensive, that Japan was weak and that the great defensive bulwarks on the side of the Allies such as Scapa Flow, the Maginot Line, Singapore and Pearl Harbor, could not be taken by the enemy. The United States and its Allies are being beaten everywhere and hopelessly encircled all over the world; in the Philippines, on Malacca, in China, and Burma, in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic where German submarines are not only sinking U.S. merchant ships but also penetrating the outer defenses of the Panama Canal.

Despite these terrible lessons, however, the writer continues, there still exist great illusions not only in wide circles of the population but also among many leading Government officials. One of these illusions is that the United States is the most powerful country in the world, thus making it impossible for it to lose the war and that it could even win this war without taking into the Government the most able men regardless of their party membership.

This war, however the correspondent emphasizes, cannot be won by old officers and captains who still cling to the old systems of defense. A very dangerous illusion is, furthermore, the news policy of the Government showering the most optimistic war reports on the American people thus misleading friend and foe. The idea that money means power is highly deceptive during wartime and the Axis Powers cannot be defeated by any 40-hour week work program.

With regard to the shift of factories from peace to wartime production, America is lagging five years behind Germany in this connection. Australia is of no vital importance to the Allies but is an outpost which could be lost without losing the war. So far as Pacific strategy is concerned, both Australia and New Zealand are of no vital importance owing to the great distance of 8,000 miles. Hawaii, China, Burma, India and Alaska as well as the Aleutian Islands and the bases in Soviet Russia are of far greater importance since the fall of Singapore and Surabaya. Compared with the Australian outpost, the Middle East and India are real traffic centers. The Soviet Union, the correspondent stresses, continues to remain the main hope and Great Britain is the only base from where, some day, Western Europe could perhaps be successfully attacked. The theaters of war are so immense, the forces of the U.S. so dispersed all over the world and the exercise of power overseas so difficult owing to the lack of tonnage, that America cannot hope to hold everything. The great interest shown in Australia must not distort the picture of the world war.

ARGENTINE PARTY LEADER FOR NEUTRALITY POLICY

Sammartino, Ex-Deputy of Radical Organ, Opposes Severance of Ties With Axis

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The maintenance of a neutrality policy is advocated by a former deputy of the Radical Party, Ernesto Sammartino, in a press interview, in which he simultaneously warns against the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

In this interview, he states, "I am opposed to the severance of relations with the Axis Powers. It would be a grave mistake. Such an attitude would jeopardize our spiritual unity.

"Thousands of Italians live in Argentina and a number of Argentines are descended from Italian stock. We cannot overlook how important a factor the Italians have been for the development of our nation. Moreover, the rupture of relations might be the first step toward war, which in itself should show how absurd such a policy actually would be."

AWARDED GERMAN MEDAL

Portuguese Naval Commander Decorated for Bravery

Transocean

LISBON, March 21.—Baron von Hoyningen-Huene, German Minister to Portugal, on behalf of the German Government, yesterday conferred upon Commander Martins Magalhaes of the Portuguese Navy the Order of the German Eagle.

The presentation was made in the presence of Captain von Heinichen, German naval attache in Lisbon.

The decoration was given for the courageous rescue of the survivors of the German steamer Frankfurt in September, 1941, by the Portuguese destroyer Vouga, commanded by Commander Magalhaes.

British Newsman Demands 'Invasion Test' Be Launched on Easter Monday in England

Transocean

LISBON, March 29.—Suggestions for an "Invasion Test" on Easter Monday were outlined by Ward Price in the Daily Mail. Pointing out the fact that all key positions in Britain are located in close proximity to the coast, the author warns that even a few hours of confusion and hesitation following an actual invasion by enemy forces would subject Britain to the same fate suffered by Poland, Greece and Jugoslavia.

Price then goes on to state that the home defense, air protection service and other voluntary auxiliary organizations in Britain knew what should be done in case of an invasion, but the majority of the population was, however, without any instructions. Although the general public had been ordered to stay where they were when an attack began, the general tendency is that the people would start a mass exodus once their houses are shelled. Such confusion and disorder would only result in the choking of the roads badly needed by the troops.

Although the tasks of seeing that telephone, radio and telegraph are kept free for official use only, and food and water supply secured, however, there is no organization, he continues, which has been entrusted with the duty of keeping the roads and streets clear. Also there is no organization entrusted with the duty of policing suspicious-looking foreigners and other dubious persons.

Price therefore suggested that a general invasion test be held on Easter Monday, since on this day all important war plants would be closed and most persons would be free on that day.

MORE ROADS, RAILWAYS PLANNED FOR N. AFRICA

France Building Rail From Casablanca to Tunis to Link Other Lines

Transocean

VICHY, March 23.—The further opening up of French North Africa by the construction of new roads and railways is planned, according to a statement by M. Berthelot, Minister of Communications, in an interview with a representative of the paper, Tunis Soir.

A new railway line from Casablanca to Tunis will be built and linked up with a number of smaller branch lines. This network will be directly connected with the trans-Sahara line.

Minister Berthelot revealed that water had been discovered near an aircraft refueling station known as "Bidon 5," which is situated in the hottest part of the Sahara.

SPECIAL POLISH POLICE

Formed to Check Up on Activity of Countrymen in Britain

Transocean

LISBON, March 20.—The Polish emigre authorities in London have established a special military police unit to check up on the Poles who, as the Daily Mail of London states, "absent themselves from their units."

This unit is cooperating with the British military and civil authorities. Among other things it will check the credentials of suspects on streets and at railway stations.

FRENCH UNITY LINKED UP WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS

Must Restore Independence and Sovereignty to Play Chief Role

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 30.—"The French unity is linked up with the European unity and every Frenchman is aware that at this very hour, from a gigantic burning heap of debris, a new world order will arise which will unite all continents."

Thus stated French Home Minister Pierre Pucheu in the course of an interview with former Deputy Mistler, correspondent of the weekly Le Present.

"If the people of our continent want to prevent further terrible catastrophies, it is indispensable that the European unity becomes a reality after the war if not during the war. We, on our part are ready to furnish our sincere and loyal share toward the new epoch. If France is to become an integral part of this new European system, the prerequisite, therefore is the restoration of her independence and her sovereignty."

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ARMY BACKS BODIES DIRECTING INDUSTRY

Cooperation of All Needed to Set up New Industrial Structure, Says Kimura

Emphasizing the importance of speedy and sound growth of industrial control associations, Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, War Vice-Minister, promised that the Army would give positive assistance and support to the associations.

Lieutenant-General Kimura addressed 23 presidents and chairmen of the boards of important industrial control associations who were invited to a dinner party given at the official residence of the War Minister at 6 p.m., Tuesday.

He stated that the Army is considering the feasibility of gradually transferring control powers still held by the Government to the industrial control associations as their healthy growth progresses, thereby expanding the authority of the associations.

Lieutenant-General Kimura said: "To have each of the important industrial control associations attain speedy and healthy growth and fulfil their functions is indispensable for the construction of a highly organized defense State. The Army, therefore, is interested particularly in the control associations, and is ready to give unreserved, positive assistance to them.

"The Army is also considering the matter of transferring further authority to the associations to expand their functions. However, it is not at all easy to emerge from liberalistic ideas and habits, and suddenly establish an industrial structure on the basis of an entirely new idea. It is quite imaginable that the task would be attended by manifold difficulties.

"The establishment of control associations for different industrial branches has given industrialists a good opportunity to discard the old shells for a new one. Should this chance be lost, the proposed new industrial structure will never be realized. It is high time for the Army, Navy, the Government, and people to cooperate in setting up a perfect new structure for industry, defying whatever difficulties that may arise. In this sense the Army wishes to obtain closer liaison with control associations."

2 New Deans Named For Nagoya School

(Continued From Page 3)

assistant professor at the Tokyo Imperial University. In 1919 he was appointed professor at the same university. He has been connected with the engineering department of the Nagoya Imperial University since last year. A doctor's degree was conferred on him in 1917.

Dr. Seto, first dean of the second engineering department of the Tokyo Imperial University, a native of Wakayama Prefecture, was graduated from the electrical engineering course of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1915. He was appointed assistant professor of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1918. Three years later he joined the institute of research in aeronautics. In 1923 he was sent to Germany, England, and America, where he studied electrical engineering. He was appointed professor of the Tokyo Imperial University in December 1925.

Shimada at Yokkaichi

Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada arrived at Yokkaichi, Miye Prefecture, Wednesday by train to inspect various factories in the city. Admiral Shimada was scheduled to leave for Gamagori, near Nagoya, the same day.

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4. MARBO'S PROPAGATING SQUAD IN CHINA—Part 2. Bandits annihilated
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HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-6315.

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ISSUE OF CURRENCY DOWN DESPITE WAR

Tendency Common in Wartime Reversed by Successful Operations

BOND ABSORPTION BRISK

Bank Deposit Movement Quiet In Tokyo, Osaka, During Period

Running counter to the phenomenon common to wartime in which currency issues of belligerents continue to jump as the theater of war spreads, the circulation of the Bank of Japan notes moved downward thanks to the successful operation of the Government's wartime economic control measures, according to the April 1 edition of the Diamond.

The journal states that convertible notes made a remarkable increase between last summer and autumn, attracting keen attention of economic leaders. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out as a result of the rupture of the Japan-America diplomatic negotiations in Washington, most of the prominent financiers predicted that the quantity of money would inevitably increase. Contrary to their prediction, the circulation began to flatten out with the onset of the hostilities as the turning point.

Issues Tend Downward

Since the beginning of the year, a downward trend has been seen despite the steady expansion of the war lines and the successive occupation of Manila, Singapore, Rangoon and Batavia. The balance of note issues as of March 24, for example, stood at ¥4,935,000,000 which compares with ¥5,015,000,000 for January 24 and ¥3,981,000,000 for February 24.

War costs, needless to say, were covered by Government bonds, points out the economic magazine. Since December 8 last year, about ¥4,000,000,000 of bonds were floated to meet the deficit in the Government's revenues and to finance the war with the United States and the British Empire.

The Finance Ministry issued ¥2,911,000,000 of Government loans during the three months between January and March, while the subscription to the issues for the corresponding period reached ¥3,089,000,000. The Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry took up ¥900,000,000 and other Governmental offices ¥541,000,000. Subscription by the general public was recorded at ¥1,647,000,000 of which ¥244,000,000 was sold through the postal offices.

The rate of bond digestion against the issues rose from 100 per cent for the January-March period of last year to 103 per cent for the corresponding period of this year, chiefly due to an increase in bank deposits and the decrease of money demand from commercial circles.

Generally Quiet

Turning to the money market since the start of this year, the Diamond comments that a quiet tendency, generally speaking, pervaded the Tokyo market owing to the inactive release of Government's funds, although a slightly busy situation was seen in March. The Government's spendings for last December in excess to its receipts amounted to ¥2,160,000,000, but the figure dwindled to ¥164,000,000 in January and ¥514,000,000 in February.

A tranquil tone was also seen in bank deposits in Tokyo and Osaka which moved slightly from ¥16,342,000,000 for January 10 to ¥16,624,000,000 for March 7, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000,000).

	Jan. 10	Mar. 7
Commercial banks	12.650	12.748
Chartered banks	1.105	1.188
Savings banks	2.542	2.634
Foreign banks	21	30
Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Guilds	8	8
People's Bank	12	13
Total	16.342	16.624

In bank loans, an increase of ¥68,000,000 was seen in regard to commercial banks, while a slight decline was noticeable on the part of chartered banks and savings banks, as indicated by the figures below: (In ¥1,000,000.)

Commercial banks	9.115	9.183
Chartered banks	3.396	3.393
Savings banks	163	161
Foreign banks	9	9
Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Guilds	57	54
People's Bank	17	18
Total	12.760	12.820

MARCH RETAIL PRICES ONLY SLIGHTLY UP

Foodstuff, Clothing Fuel, and Other Necessaries More Expensive

The index number of the retail sale prices of important commodities in Japan for the month of March registered 174.2 (December 1929—100) showing a rise of 0.5 per cent over that of the preceding month, according to figures released by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Comparison shows March index higher by 5.7 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, and by 69.0 per cent over June 1937. Indices by articles for March 1942 are given in the following table:

Foodstuffs	165.2
Cereals	160.9
Vegetables and fruits	183.9
Animal food products	147.0
Aquatic food products	205.3
Condiments	138.6
Clothing and accessories	194.5
Fuel	130.9
Building materials	216.0
Miscellaneous articles	182.4
Average	174.2

U.S. Gold Holdings Less $80 Million; Bond Issue Limit Up

The United States' gold bullion holdings as at the end of February registered a decrease of $80,000,000, standing at $22,700,000,000, against $22,780,000,000 at the end of November last year, according to a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated March 31. The decrease was due to gold shipments to South American countries by the United States Government. According to an Havas dispatch from Washington received at Vichy, President Roosevelt on March 29 signed a plan for raising the Government bond issue limit from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000.

INDUSTRIES CONTROL BY ARMY TO BE LESS

Authority to Be Handed to Associations as Efficiency Increases

The existing military control over industries will be reduced gradually or abolished as efficiency increases in the functioning of the industrial control associations, military authorities last night clarified at a roundtable conference of high Army officials and 23 presidents and chairmen of industrial control associations which followed a dinner party given at the official residence of the War Minister.

Replying to questions regarding relations between factories under military control and industrial control associations, army officials stated that military control over industrial plants gradually will be reduced or abolished as the control associations function with increased efficiency adding that the policy of the army is to leave under its control armaments factories and other plants, as their control is considered especially necessary in consideration of security of military secrets.

Army to Maintain Close Relations

Questioned about relations between armament plants and the industrial control associations, the military authorities answered that, although the armament manufacturing industry and other industrial branches differ in their essential nature, the army intends to maintain close liaison between the two groups with respect to questions regarding technical improvement and mutual aids.

As to the question of secrets concerning war materials, the Army authorities stated that the Army would appoint from among the officers of the control associations persons who will deal with war materials, and these appointed persons will be permitted to inspect freely all war materials with exceptions which must be kept particularly secret.

With respect to the transfer of authority over industries still remaining in the hands of the army to the control associations, the army officials said that the matter was under serious consideration.

POWER INDUSTRY LAUNCHED UPON REVISED STRUCTURE

Capital for Combined Generation Plants Increased to ¥1.804,000,000

The consolidation of power interests which was put in motion by the Cabinet resolution past in September 1940, was brought to a successful conclusion on March 31, and the power industry started activities upon a renovated structure on April 1, well demonstrating the eagerness shown by officials and civilian electric interests for the construction of a higher national defense structure, according to the Asahi.

With the consolidation of power generation plants the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company's capital is swelled to ¥1,804,000,000, which together with the creation of nine power distribution control companies formed out of the merger of 60 leading companies with total assets valued at ¥2,530,000,000, located in various industrial centers of the country, has placed the electric industry upon a completely new foundation. There still remain over 300 small power distribution companies not yet reorganized. Through the good offices of the Communications Ministry the consolidation of these companies will be realized before long, and electric power, the primal foundation of all productivity expansion program, will be able to fulfil its vital mission to the nation at war.

The names of new companies with their capitals are shown as follows: (in ¥1,000)

	Subscribed capital	Paid-up capital
Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company	¥1,804,147	¥1,729,147
Power distribution control companies:		
Hokkaido	65,000	paid up
Tohoku	164,700	161,294
Kanto	805,000	paid up
Chubu	200,000	179,586
Hokuriku	138,000	119,485
Kansai	560,000	507,252
Chugoku	170,000	paid up
Shikoku	58,500	paid up
Kyushu	230,000	paid up
Total	2,391,200	2,296,120

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 1
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5.305,839
Over Issues	......
Deposits	627.527
Loans	515,780

RAW SILK POSITION REGISTERS ADVANCE

New Uses for Silk Outlined by Agriculture Minister in Radio Talk

Special to Japan Times & Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, March 31.—The raw silk market was buoyed up last week more than in the week before. The home demand for spot silk was enlivened to such an extent as to increase business appreciably on the local and export markets, due to a better movement of silk manufactures congesting heavily in the weaving centers for some time.

Comparatively cheap export silk was chosen in preference to home use silk, and was thought unlikely to be stocked to a greater amount than at present even at the turn of the month, so long as the prices were stopped at the present levels. 20/22 deniers, white and yellow, were more saleable than 13/15 deniers, and some descriptions of them were nearly cleared of stock.

The prices advanced steadily and generally stood at the week-end from ¥10 to ¥20 above the figures for a week ago, white 13/15 deniers, grade D being quoted at ¥14.95, grade A at ¥14.40. White 20/22 had a very brisk sale. Not only the common grades, but even the grades A and AA sold quite actively. The question is how and when the demand will be extended to white 13/15 deniers, which some people hope soon would be given occasion to sell better too.

Futures Gain Strength

The futures market opened quiet, but as the week went by, it gained in strength in sympathy with the spot market, and closed brightly with all prices advancing daily 4 to 6 sen in appreciation of an amelioration in the general situation. What was more noteworthy was that the March position rose 5 sen and closed at ¥14.97. For February, the current month position closed at ¥14.75, the minimum control price, under the heavy pressure of an overstock of unsaleable 13/15 deniers; but still there were excessive deliveries. The same thing had been feared for March, but the closing of the current month position at a price considerably higher than the minimum control price as mentioned above dispelled the apprehension. It reflects a further improvement in the actual situation and suggests that the worst conditions have passed.

The supply and demand position at the present best spring reeling season has turned out to be not so bearish as had been apprehended; for the stocks brought over to March 21 in Yokohama and Kobe fell off about 500 bales from those on March 11 and totaled only 35,000 odd bales, as the re-shipments to the interior during the second ten days of March rose 1,000 bales, showing nearly double the increase in the total arrivals for the period. This is good news, for usually the supply exceeds demand in the spring.

The so-called silk-wool raw silk, is making its debut on the market as a new product embodying official plans for the shifting of the center of raw silk business from export to home consumption. The process of its making, by the way, is that cocoons are degummed in water by means of a chemical and the threads of several to tens of cocoons are adhered simply by the surface tension of water. The silk is used as material for Japanese clothes or cut into a short length for foreign cloth making.

Minister Speaks

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hirova Ino spoke over the radio on March 28 on the future of the Japanese raw silk industry, in which he emphasized that although cocoons had hitherto been produced here for the chief purpose of exporting raw silk suitable for the making of stockings of American women, Japanese cocoons now have a mission of serving as an important material for apparel in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and as food, toward which the production of silkworm eggs, the management of silk-rearing and the methods of silk reeling must be directed with a different fundamental idea from the past and technical adjustments made for meeting the new conditions. Mr. Ino demands that in producing cocoons, the idea should be borne in mind that they are not simply for the making of raw silk, but for the making of silk and pupae, or, in other words, for the making of fiber and food. Silk-raisers need not, therefore, consider the future of the raw silk industry with any pessimism.

The Government is devising and adopting different means of satisfying the demand in the sphere on the new basic idea, and it is highly desirable that utmost efforts should be bent by national silk-raisers for simplifying and rationalizing the management of their work so as to cheapen the cost of production and to increase the yield of cocoons per tanbu of mulberry farms as much as possible, although it is by no means an easy task to produce cocoons at the present time, when mulberry farms have been reduced and other restrictions exist. All other people engaged in the raw silk industry should likewise appreciate fully the new mission of the industry and join in cooperation for its achievement, concludes Mr. Ito.

Bill Clearings

April 1
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	620.058	345.603
Balance	10.032	32.398

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in year:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.2	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.0	Same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.2	...
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	92.7	— .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.85	Same

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE SPEEDS UP BUSINESS

Structure of Two Ministries Adjusted by New Ruling Passed by Cabinet

An Imperial Ordinance for the exchange of the administrative affairs between the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry which was promulgated on December 13 last year was put into effect Wednesday. The new ruling aims at the renovation of official routine and the speeding up of the disposal of the business in the two Ministries.

Affairs connected with the control over foreign exchange bills and the monopoly sale of alcohol under the new ordinance were transferred from the Finance Ministry to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The plan to revise the structure of the two Ministries was decided at the Cabinet meeting held on December 5 last year and approved at the meeting of the Privy Council on December 13.

Out of the new structure plan, the jurisdictions over stock exchanges, insurance business, securities transaction and cash vouchers were shifted from the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the Finance Ministry and the latter in return transferred the affairs regarding the People's Rehabilitation Bank and the distribution of industrial salt and camphor.

Changes in Personnel

As a result of the promulgation of the new ordinance, the structure of the Foreign Trade and Fuel Bureaus of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Foreign Exchange and Monopoly Bureaus of the Finance Ministry were reorganized and the new line-up of these Bureaus was announced Wednesday. About 400 officials of the Finance Ministry were handed over to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The affairs to be administered by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry were revised as follows: First Department, the planning of foreign trade; Second Department, export trade; and Third Department, import trade. The First Department consists of the East Asia section and southern section; the Second Department, machinery and chemical section and fiber, agricultural as well as fishery products section; and the Third Department, first and second sections.

An Alcohol Department was newly created within the Fuel Bureaus of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the regional agencies of the new department stationed in Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto and Sapporo. The Alcohol Department consists of four sections, namely, the enterprise, manufacture, machinery and accounting.

SHANSI PRODUCE COMPANY HOLDS INAUGURAL MEETING

Agency Created for Management of Factories in North China Under Military Control

An inaugural general meeting of the Shansi Products Company was held at Taiyuan on March 31, and elected Fumio Ota for president, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Taiyuan.

This is the outcome of a long deliberated plan of the Cabinet which sought the creation of an agency for the comprehensive administration of all factories in Shansi Province under the control of the Military authorities, and also for the more efficient development of natural resources of the province. The company is equipped with a capital of ¥30,000,000, all paid up, mostly supplied by the North China Development Company and authorized administrators of Military controlled factories of the province in question.

The company has head offices in Taiyuan, a branch in Peking and an agency in Tokyo. Administration of the company will be placed under the supervision of the Military authorities, and members of the China Affairs Board Liaison Body connected with the North China Development Company will be appointed company advisers in order to maintain smooth relations between it and other managements of North China, and to place its administration policy in line with that generally prevailing in North China. Price and distribution of articles produced by the company will be regulated by the Army.

Under the jurisdiction of the new company are placed 36 Military controlled factories operated at present by 13 authorized administrators, and they include several spinning mills, flour mills, iron works, electric companies, paper mills, and other organizations.

INDIES RICH CENTER FOR CINCHONA TREES

90 Per Cent of World Output Of Bark Used for Quinine Grows on Islands

In the list of the East Indies agrarian products in which almost all the tropical vegetable resources such as sugar, rubber, tea, coffee, kapok, copra, pepper, etc. are included, the most important position is occupied by cinchona, the production of which in the East Indies exceeds 90 per cent of the world total output, states a recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shinpo (Japanese edition) in its serial article surveying the natural resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The position of the East Indies cinchona in the agrarian industries is easily understood by the following list of the 1938 exports of agrarian products, quoted by the journal:

Products	Volume exported	Ratio against world output
Cinchona	7.139 metric tons	90 per cent
Kapok	40.687	64
Pepper	54.827	85
Rubber	297.074	33
Coconut	668.400	29
Sugar	1.182.070	5
Tea	71.921	17
Coffee	68.335	4

Output Surpasses Other Centers

The cinchona cultivation centers in the East Indies, according to the economic journal, are Java, Batavia, and the coastal regions of Sumatra, from where 90 per cent of cinchona of the world total output is produced, far surpassing, in its production, Ceylon which in former days occupied the foremost position in the production of cinchona and South America, the original home of the plant.

Referring to the world demand for cinchona, the journal states that it is impossible to estimate exactly, owing to lack of statistics on the consumption, although rough figures are available from the list of exports of cinchona and quinine in past several years, as quoted below (Unit, Metric ton):

Year	Chinchona	Quinine
1935	6.599	253
1936	9.062	192
1937	6.323	298
1938	6.937	282
1940	7.231	1.355

In concluding, the journal asserts that the present prosperity of the quinine industry in the East Indies is attributable to the controlling power exercised by the so-called quinine trust in its production, exportation and the adjustment market price of the material, in addition to the Government protective policies, climatic condition in the East Indies, etc.

FIRST QUARTER BONDS TOTAL ¥3,089,000,000

Marked Increase in Consumption by City Banks as Compared With 1941

The consumption of the Government bonds in the first quarter this year (January—March) totaled ¥3,089,000,000 against the total issue of ¥2,991,000,000, according to an announcement by the Bank of Japan.

The announcement revealed that the consumption rate for the first quarter this year stood at 103.2 per cent against the issue compared with 100 per cent in the corresponding period in 1941.

Specially noteworthy in the bond consumption in the first three months this year was a phenomenal increase in the amount of consumption by city banks, which rose from ¥721,000,000 in the corresponding period in 1941 to ¥1,403,000,000. Details follow:

Consumption of Government bonds
(Millions of Yen)

	January-March. 1942	January-March. 1941
Total Issue	2.991	1.582
Consumption Rate	3.089	1.582
Consumption Rate	103.2%	100.0%
Consumption:—		
City banks	1.403	721
At post-office	244	119
Underwritten by Gov offices	511	301
Underwritten by Deposits Bureau	900	440

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES AGENCY DESIRED TO BOOST EXPORTS

Consideration Being Given by Authorities to Condition of Sphere Markets

A plan for the establishment of an agency for boosting exports of Japanese electric wirings and accessories, electric bulbs and other electrical equipment to members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is under contemplation by interested official quarters and civilians, reports the Nikkan Kogyo. These exports, even to the neighboring countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, were hindered by such impediments as patent rights and high tariff walls placed against Japanese goods in the past, against which they failed to make any tangible headway.

Electrical interests desiring to improve the export situation now that the international aspect of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been completely altered by the successful development of the War, wish to see the establishment of an agency for conducting research on economic conditions of markets of the Sphere for the promotion of Japanese exports. An early realization of the plan is expected by the paper inasmuch as the authorities are reportedly showing serious attention toward the question.

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Noted for Superb Engineering Skill; Kawanami for Features

In connection with the problem of natural resources transportation between this country and other constituent member countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the shipbuilding industry in Kyushu is charged with an important mission for the increased ship bottom scheme, states the Oriental Economist (Japanese Edition) in its latest issue, with particular reference to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company and the Kawanami Industry Company.

The shipbuilding industry of this country started in Kyushu some 90 years ago with the construction of the "Gunkan Dakensho" or the warship building yard at Nagasaki, which developed into the present Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Shipbuilding, according to the journal. The company has its dockyards at Nagasaki and on Hiko Island in Kyushu, where ships of various descriptions are being built with the excellent engineering and equipment of the company, says the magazine. These ships will ply the Greater East Asia Sea, equipped with the M. S. type Diesel engines, steam-turbine engines and other marine engines, for which the company is noted in shipbuilding circles not only of this country but of the world.

With the management of dockyards in the Japanese-occupied southern regions such as Shonan Island, Hongkong and Manila entrusted to the company by the armed authorities for the smooth prosecution of the 15,000,000-ton shipping scheme, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is charged with an important mission and promised a rosy future. The journal points out the company's superb engineering technique with which it is expected to guide other shipbuilding companies.

Referring to the Kawanami Industry Company, also located in Kyushu, the journal states that the company is noted in the shipping world of this country, because of its features such as that the company is a forerunner in the construction of standard-type vessels; that its peculiar "building-docks" are noted for their high efficiency and reduced shipbuilding cost; and that the company's iron works, furnish the necessary steel for shipbuilding. In conclusion, the paper repeats that the company will contribute much toward Japan's shipping expansion program, although the company cannot be superior to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in general engineering or scale.

STOCK MARKET QUIET PENDING NEW MOVE

Prices Believed Likely to Move When Spring Offensive Launched

Dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange are now focusing their attention on the problem as to when the steady tendency on the bear side existing at present will break. Such an atmosphere pervaded Wednesday, too, and transactions in the bourse issue, generally speaking, were less brisk than expected. Competent observers predict that the current tranquil trend will disappear when the European Axis countries launch the long expected spring offensive.

The Finance Ministry's announcement that the Government had decided to raise the issue limit of the Bank of Japan notes to ¥6,000,000,000 was well-received by dealers on the Market. The bright atmosphere thus created was further stimulated when they received the news that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party flatly rejected the proposal of Sir Stafford Cripps, British special envoy to India.

In the morning session of the short-term market, Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥132.10 which is ¥0.60 higher than the closing prices for the previous afternoon, and rose to ¥132.40 at one time. The ware, however, dropped slightly in reaction in the afternoon.

In the long-term section, a bullish sentiment pervaded shipbuildings. Uraga Dock stepped up by ¥1.10 and Hakodate Dock by ¥0.40. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding also was quoted at a high of ¥80.40. Mitsubishi Electric Machinery, Tokyo Automobiles and Kotobuki Heavy Industry jumped by about ¥0.80. The atmosphere, however, was not so bright in the afternoon as in the morning.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the long-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.20, N.Y.K. ¥104.80, its new ¥90.00, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.20, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Apr.	May
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.0	d .6	67.7	....
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	155.7	....	156.1	154.0
Do. new (25)	100.2	d .3	101.0	100.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.2	u1.2	39.0	39.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	75.1	d .4	....	....
Electro-chemical (50)	....	....	59.6	57.8
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	105.2	105.1
Do. new (37½)	....	....	....	90.5
O. S. K. (50)	....	d .2	....	96.8
Do. new (37½)	....	....	80.8	80.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	....	80.8	80.3
Do. new (25)	....	d .2	52.4	51.9
Uraga Dock (50)	89.9	....	90.4	91.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.9	u .9	103.5	79.4
Steel Tube (50)	....	u .6	....	73.1
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	60.4	d .6	61.5	59.8
Japan Soda (25)	....	d .1	34.3	34.9
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.2	....	50.9	49.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.85	106.85	106.85	106.85
Second 5%	106.85	106.85	106.85	106.85
First 4%	106.80	106.80	106.80	106.80

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.6	131.6	131.2	131.2
N. Y. K., old	....	105.0	104.2	104.8
N. Y. K., new	90.5	90.5	89.5	90.0
Kanegafuchi Spin	....	154.9	154.9	....
Do. new	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.7
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	71.9	71.6	71.8
S. M. Railway	70.2	....	71.6	71.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.8	....	....	70.0
Hitachi Works	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.7
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	74.0	73.8	73.9
Japan Oil	78.2	78.2	78.0	78.1
Japan Mining	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5
Manchuria Ind	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

ELECTRIC COMPANY MEETS

Capial to Be Increased by ¥370,077,900

The extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company held on April 1 at 10 a.m. at the Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, approved bills pertaining to the augmentation of capital, amending of a section of the articles of organization, and the re-election of auditors, according to Domei.

The bills approved by the meeting are described as follows:

(1) The capital increase bill: The capital of the company is increased by ¥370,077,900. The amount shall be proportionately allocated to the investing power companies.

(2) The articles of organization amendment bill:
Article III. The capital of the company shall be ¥1,804,147,150.
Article IV. The company shall have head offices in Tokyo, and branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Sendai, Sapporo (new), Toyama (new), and Niihama (new).

(3) The bill for the re-election of auditors:
Of the three auditors, Gakuji Takeuchi, Chuji Suzuki and Heiemon Kimura whose term of office has expired, Mr. Takeuchi was re-elected, and the other two having resigned, were replaced by Shosaku Yamada and Shukichi Shimizu.

Income Tax Boosted

Transocean

ANKARA, March 20.—By a decree of the British High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Harold MacMichael, the income tax has been considerably increased in view of the rising war costs, which Palestine as a mandated territory must share, the order states.

Pearls of Wisdom

To make no mistakes is not in the power of man; but from their errors and mistakes the wise and good learn wisdom for the future.—Plutarch

* * *

There is, I know not how, in the minds of men, a certain presage, as it were, of a future existence and this takes the deepest root, and is most discoverable in the greatest geniuses and most exalted souls.—Cicero

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1942

Another Attack on a Hospital Ship

A Japanese hospital ship has again been attacked by the enemy, according to an official announcement just released by the Imperial Headquarters. A British bombing plane of the Lockheed type on the morning of March 26 dropped five bombs at the Asahi Maru near the coast of Timor.

There can be no question but that the attack was deliberate and calculating. At the time of the attack, the Asahi Maru was sailing alone with no other ship within a radius of two miles, so the bombs could not have been stray shots aimed at any other ship. The time was at 7:53 in the morning in clear weather with good visibility so that there could have been no possibility of mistake. The Asahi Maru was clearly painted in the colors and with the insignias specified by the Hague Treaty of 1912 for hospital ships. The Asahi Maru had been used as a hospital ship since the beginning of the China Affair several years ago and should have been familiar to the British military and naval authorities in East Asia. The Asahi Maru and its detailed description had furthermore been officially reported to the enemy as a hospital ship in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Treaty. In the light of all these facts there can be no question that the attack was a deliberate violation of international law as well as the law of humanity.

The British Government is a government which has without any substantiation accused the Japanese of fantastic atrocities. There is no fantasy about the attack on the Asahi Maru, however. It was as deliberate a case of cold-blooded attempt at murder of the helpless and unprotected as could be imagined.

The Anglo-Saxons apparently have two sets of moral codes. One, which they use merely for propaganda purposes, prates of humanity and justice and civilization. Another, which they use for practical purposes, justifies any sort of conduct just so long as the victims are not Anglo-Saxon. How else can one explain the repeated attacks on Japanese hospital ships, the chaining of native Indian and Filipino soldiers to their front line posts while their English and American officers run away, the massacre of Japanese refugees at Davao, and the manhandling and worse of Japanese residents by mob violence in enlightened California? To use the words of Anthony Eden, "nauseating hypocrisy" applies to him and his associates with greater aptness than he imagined when he first publicized the expression.

National Living Cost

The price control policy of the central authorities, as reflected in the recent movement of living costs in the country, seems successful to an appreciable degree. At least, the upward trend registered through the past year was sufficient to prove that the cost of living is under the effectual control of the Government. This is rather remarkable seeing the rapid expansion of financial operations since the War of Greater East Asia broke out.

The index of the living cost of labor for the whole of the country, as compiled by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau, indicated for last year only a slight advance of 2.7 per cent over the previous year. This trend appears in striking contrast when it is compared with the upward movement of the cost of living in the preceding years. The indices for the months following the outbreak of the China Incident in July, 1937, took an unbroken upward curve. An all-time peak was registered for August, 1940. From that time on to the end of the year declines were registered as a reactionary trend. However, the tendency again turned upward with the opening of last year. Although this movement persisted, the situation as a whole seemed stabilized through the year.

To be exact, the peak position of 150.0 was attained for August, 1940. The average dropped to 143.9 for November, due chiefly to the lower prices officially fixed for fresh foodstuffs. In the year 1941 the reversed trend gradually moved up until the peak figure of the previous year was regained in December with the average of 150.1. But the average for the whole year stood at 147.4, a gain of but 2.7 per cent over the previous year, as already mentioned. This upward pace is to be compared with gains of 10 and 20 per cent moving up at an accelerated rate through the previous several years.

A somewhat encouraging situation may be seen when the living cost structure is examined in detail. The average index for foodstuffs, one of the five main factors constituting the living cost structure, was lower as compared, though only to a slight extent, with the preceding year. The figure for clothing was 8.9 per cent higher, comparing with gains of more than 20 per cent for some successive years. The cost of dwelling, due to higher costs of repairs and household furnishings, moved up but the change was only 3.6 per cent as compared with the previous year. The average for lighting and fuel indicated only a 1.7 per cent change as compared with one year before.

This appreciable change in the movement of living cost must be explained by the effectual extension of official pricing operations. The items listed for pricing before the end of 1940 were 29,000 odd in number. The items likewise listed before December 31, 1941, were 120,000 in number. Official pricing was particularly successful with regard to fishes and fresh vegetables, which were thought most difficult to control.

It is also to be noted that with the effective operation of the pricing policy, so-called black market transactions have been reduced to a visible extent. This is shown by the index numbers compiled by the Municipal Economic Bureau of Tokyo, with regard to retail prices for consumers' goods. The most remarkable feature of these numbers is that they take into reckoning whatever charges that have been made on the consumers above the officially fixed prices. Even on this basis, the averages for June and December of last year stood respectively at 211 and 219 as compared with 231 and 209 for the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Taking last year as a guide, the cost of national living, as seen in the figures above, has been stabilized, as far as the price structure of daily items is concerned. However, to complete the picture of the price situation in the country it must be added that the pricing policy of the Government has resulted in deterioration in quality of a number of commodities. This situation must undoubtedly call for official attention when price controlling has been extended to an adequate extent and the effect of pricing has reached a certain point, as is now promised.

A Year Ago Today

April 2, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Relations between Jugoslavia and Germany neared the conflict stage as the Belgrade Government rejected a three-point Nazi demand that Jugoslavia make compensation for all losses incurred by German nationals in the recent riots, public ratification of the Tripartite Alliance and demobilization of the fully mobilized Jugoslavian Army.

Moving to plug all possibilities of Canadian exports eventually finding their way into Axis hands, the Dominions Government ordered that all shipments from Canada would require export permits from April 1. The only exceptions would be made in exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere and nations under British control.

Close upon the heels of the seizure of 66 Italian, German, and Danish vessels for "protective custody," the United States Government has announced the placing of 18 French ships in United States ports under surveillance, which it is claimed is technically different from the action against the Axis ships.

Two United States cruisers and five destroyers en route to Honolulu after a combined goodwill and training cruise to the Antipodes arrived at Suva, Fiji Islands.

The Platypus

When the first stuffed specimen of a duck-billed platypus was exhibited abroad, even the scientific men of the day thought it was a fraud which some practical joker had managed to make lifelike by fastening together the parts of several animals and birds. This is scarcely to be wondered at, for an adult platypus has a duck's bill, a furred body, and four webbed feet with claws. But even more remarkable than any other characteristic of the platypus is the fact that it lays eggs, yet suckles its young. As if to add to its paradoxical makeup, its eggs, which are round and parchment covered, resemble in character those of reptiles.

The platypus, which is about 18 inches in length, is found in almost all parts of Eastern Australia including Tasmania, and inhabits a wide range of waters, from the cold streams of the Kosciusko tableland to the warm Queensland rivers. It is an expert swimmer and is able to stay under water for as long as three minutes before coming up to breathe. Out of the five senses serviceable above water, four are completely dispensed with below, and the platypus relies entirely on the sensitive touch of its bill to secure its food in the muddy bottom of a river or creek. The appetite of the adult platypus is enormous, its food consisting chiefly of small molluscs, worms, and insects.

The coat of the platypus, which is rich brown in color and beautifully soft, would make an extremely valuable fur if marketed. The animal, however, is strictly protected by law, and its fur is not therefore an article of commerce.

SUMATRA'S IMPORTANCE ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Island Not Only Rich in Natural But in Mineral Resources

From a strategic point of view perhaps one of the most important parts of the East Indies is Sumatra, which lies opposite the Malay States on the southern side of the Strait of Malacca.

Sumatra is a large island with an area of about 170,000 square miles. Its length is about 1,100 miles and its greatest width 250 miles. The northern half runs roughly parallel to the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Strait of Malacca already mentioned, and the southern end is separated by the narrow Sunda Strait from Java. A lofty chain of mountains extends throughout the length of the island, the western slopes descending rapidly toward the ocean and the eastern looking out over an extensive alluvial area.

Forests and natural vegetation cover a much larger part of Sumatra than of Java. Whereas in Java tall timber on the mountains keeps to altitudes of not less than 3,000 feet, the tall timber on the mountains of Sumatra commonly descends below 1,000 feet, and in many cases right down to the coast. In Sumatra, as in Java, the vegetation of the lowlands up to nearly 1,000 feet is distinct from the vegetation of the mountain slopes and plateaux from that elevation up to 4,000 feet and over. The principal exports are black and white pepper, bamboo, gums, caoutchouc, copra, nutmegs, mace and gambir. From the west coast and Palembang coffee is also exported, and from Deli, tobacco.

Possesses Mineral Wealth

Sumatra possesses various kinds of mineral wealth. Gold occurs in the central region, where it is worked at a profit, and it has also been found in Menangkabo district and the interior of Padang. Tin is found, notably in the Siak area along the coast opposite Shonanto. Copper is worked in the district of Lake Singkara and in Achin. Iron is found and there are valuable deposits of coal. Petroleum is fairly abundant and arsenic, saltpetre, alum and sulphur are collected in the volcanic districts.

Sumatran civilization and culture appear to be of Hindu origin, and the island was probably the first of all in the archipelago to receive the Indian immigrants who played so important a part in the history of the region. The traces of Hindu influence still to be found in Sumatra are numerous, although not so extensive and important as those of Java. At Pagar Rujung are a number of stones with Sanskrit inscriptions; Sanskrit words occur in the various languages spoken in the island and the ficus religiosa, the sacred tree of the Hindus, is also the sacred tree of the Battak people.

In the 13th century, Mohammedanism began to take a firm hold in Sumatra and the Arabic language asserted a civilizing influence which had once been the domain of Sanskrit. Sumatra first became known to Europeans through the Portuguese. Diogo Lopos de Sequeira, in 1508. The Portuguese were the first to establish trading posts on the island, but at the end of the century they were driven out by the Dutch. It took the Dutch many years to establish themselves and there was a period of conflict with the British. It was not until 1899, that the Dutch, after wars with Achin and other native States, could say they were masters of the whole of Sumatra.

Interest of Natural History

Sumatra has great interest for students of natural history and a considerable literature has grown up on this subject. Not only are the rhinoceros and the tapir common, but the elephant, altogether absent from Java, is represented in Sumatra by a species considered by some to be peculiar. The Sumatran rhinoceros differs from the Javanese in having two horns, like the African variety. The tiger exists but is rarely seen. A remarkable feature of the Sumatran flora is the great variety of trees that vie with each other in stature and beauty, and as a timber-producing country, the island ranks high even among the richly wooded lands of the archipelago.

In the north the pine tree has advanced almost to the equator and in the south are a variety of species characteristic of the Australian region.

The bulk of the Sumatran population—which is probably only a little more than 4,000,000 as compared with Java's 42,000,000 are of Malayan stock and some of the tribes are still in a comparatively primitive state. Islam is the most prevalent religion but many of the tribesmen practise pagan rites. Palembang, Padang and Medan are the chief towns and the first-named of these is a large and important place.

Windy Day

Here is a world of scarlet and
bronze.
Here the bright hills are flying.
And the wild geese veer down
the windy sky.
Trailing their legs and crying.
Here is a world of yellow and
flame:
A world of leaves is blowing
With the twisty road across the
hills
Wherever it is going.
Here are wild tons of colored
leaves,
Crimson and fire and ochre:
Here's a world of wind for any
child's heart
And beauty by the acre!

COMMON CAUSE FULLY OBSERVED BETWEEN JAPAN, LATIN AMERICA

Based on Armed Policy, United States Relentlessly Tries to Press Central and Southern Nations

By HIDEO MIYASHITA

Part III

From Contemporary Japan,
March issue, 1942

In the second place, American solidarity has been forced upon the Latin American countries by the United States, which also forced Japan to accept the open door principle for China. It is clear as day that American solidarity, as advocated by the United States, is a velveted, mailed fist for facilitating its aggressive policy toward the Central and South American countries. This accounts for cruises made by "crack" units of the American fleet round the South American countries before and after the outbreak of the European war.

No less plain is the fact that principles of the open door and equal opportunity have been advocated by the United States for China as a weapon to facilitate its aggression of the "Middle Flowery Republic." When the United States occupied the Philippine Islands by the most ignoble means conceivable, as the springboard for its advance to China, the United States found that the key points in China had already been taken by Western Powers. Whereupon it advocated the principle of equal opportunity, by means of which it succeeded in advancing on an equal footing with the Western Powers in the spheres of influence they held in China.

Later, actuated by the unholy desire to prevent cooperation between Japan and China, the United States not only proposed the Nine-Power Treaty, but identified itself with the establishment of the open door policy for China. While making the Powers concerned accept the open door policy for the entire China in its successful efforts to prevent cooperation between Japan and China, the United States itself obtained various concessions from the National Government of China, including that to construct a wireless station in Shanghai. Not only that, the United States had no scruple about aiding an anti-Japanese movement in China.

Victims to Dollar Policy

In the third place, both the Latin American countries and Japan have nearly fallen victims to American dollar diplomacy, another grievance harbored in common by them. Latin America has provided American dollar diplomacy with a theater of most spectacular activities. Taking advantage of economic and financial sufferings inflicted upon Latin American countries by the outbreak of the European war, the United States has been resorting to all possible means to win over the Latin American countries to its side, by offering them loans or concessions in trade. In approaching them in those matters, America has assumed an extremely impertinent attitude, an attitude which should never under any circumstance be taken toward a sovereign State. The United States' attitude has been that of an unscrupulous usurer toward an abject client.

The United States, however, has not limited its dollar diplomacy to the Latin American countries alone. On the contrary, it has extended it to this part of the world. The Chiang Kai-shek regime has received from the United States loans approximating $170,000,000 and some outmoded airplanes, in return for which it has been compelled to keep up futile resistance against Japan, killing millions of innocent Chinese people. Again, the United States not only imposed embargoes on the export of various goods to Japan, but tempted Japan with an offer of a small loan for the development of East Asia on condition that Japan abandoned its supreme policy calling for complete disposal of the China Affair.

Not content with such an outrageous line of action, the United States went so far as to sever economic relations with Japan by freezing the Japanese assets in its territory. A common cause will be found between some Latin American countries which offered stiff resistance to the United States at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, and Japan, which is now dealing crushing blows on the American Navy and Army in the Pacific basin, because both are fighting valiantly against American dollar diplomacy.

Caribbean Policy

Last but not the least important is the grievance entertained by the Latin American countries and Japan toward the United States, the former against the American "big stick" policy and the latter against the ABCD encirclement, sponsored by America prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war. It is too notorious to require any reiteration here that the United States has relentlessly resorted to force in pursuing its Caribbean policy or policy toward Central America. Recently the U.S. is intimidating these Latin American countries which will not move at its bidding, by sending cruisers to South America or by setting up naval bases at various points in Central and South America.

The United States professes to be totally against the use of armed force as an instrument for the execution of national policies, but nonetheless it has a strong partiality to a policy based upon armed force. For instance, when the Manchurian Affair broke out in 1931, the United States transferred its Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific. Again in 1940, when a dispute occurred between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies, the United States announced that both its Pacific and Atlantic fleets would be permanently stationed in Hawaii.

On the other hand, America formulated a mammoth rearmament plan, regardless of expense. The two-ocean naval building program and the plan for annual production of 50,000 warplanes started by America in 1940 have no conceivable object but to intimidate other countries. Especially provocative was the ABCD encirclement of Japan, organized and maintained under its auspices prior to the start of the Pacific war. The United States not only obtained joint use with Britain of the naval and air bases in the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Hongkong, but sought to secure a base of attack against Japan in the Soviet Union's East Asiatic territory. America also sent aircraft and pilots to Chungking, while it placed Hawaii, the Philippines and its other possessions in the Pacific on a war footing.

The United States intended to crush Japan at a stroke, in case it rose in arms, by tightening the ABCD encirclement line. Then by severing economic relations with Japan in collusion with the British Empire and the Netherlands East Indies, the United States counted on Japan to commit economic suicide in the event it failed to resort to arms. Such was the hostile situation created by the United States against Japan that not only its independence but its very national existence was threatened. There was no alternative left to Japan but to rise in arms in self-defense.

Neighbor Policy Unmasked

The Latin American countries must be fully aware of their future destinies. Following the outbreak of the current European war, the United States shamelessly unmasked its good neighbor policy to demand all the Latin American countries to swear their allegiance to it, taking full advantage of difficulties caused to them by the war. What would be their fate, should the United States emerge victorious from the world-wide disturbance? It requires no stretch of imagination to see that they would be reduced to America's vassal States, enthralled by its power, both military and financial. The Latin American countries are well aware of it, and undoubtedly are quite worried over it.

At the same time, the Latin America countries are in a position to understand Japan's attitude toward the United States most sympathetically. A series of outrages, hitherto heaped by the United States upon Japan, are similar to those committed by America upon its southern neighbors, while pressure brought by the United States to bear upon Japan prior to the start of the Pacific war is of the same nature as the oppression, resorted to by the United States against the Latin American countries before and after the Rio de Janeiro Conference. It is the writer's conviction that of all countries in the world the Latin American countries are in the best position to understand the real meaning of Japan's position in the war with the United States and are actually so doing.

The Latin American countries, although fully understanding the significance of the decisive war to be waged by Japan with the United States, have nevertheless pledged cooperation to the United States through the Pan American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, severing diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy in quick succession one after another.

Fateful Act

This is tantamount to accepting servility under the United States—a fateful act the significance of which must be fully known to the Latin American peoples. Yet they are plunging themselves into a quagmire in the face of growing strong economic pressure brought by the United States to bear upon them, as well as of its comparatively superior military might.

The position of the Latin American peoples, who find themselves in a dilemma, is fully understood by Japan. Nevertheless, it is the earnest desire of Japan that the Central and South American nations will deport themselves with poise and dignity in full observance of their obligations to world civilization, by realizing their cultural mission in this age of reconstruction of world culture and also taking full cognizance of United States power, based upon money and materials, crumbling before Japan's righteous and just cause, which is based upon the lofty spirit which inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire, aiming at enabling all the peoples in the world to have each its proper place.

(The End)

SU WU

Twin trees whose boughs together
twine,
Two birds that guard one nest,
We'll soon be far asunder torn,
As sunrise from the west.

Hearts knit in childhood's innocence,
Long bound in Hymen's ties,
One goes to distant battlefields,
One sits at home and sighs.

Like carrier dove, though seas
divide,
I'll seek my lonely mate;
But if afar I find a grave,
You'll mourn my hapless fate.

To us the future's all unknown;
In memory seek relief.
Come, touch the chords you know
so well,
And let them soothe our grief.

SHANGHAI TEMPLE FULL OF MYSTERY AND COLOR

Festivals Numerous and Varied; Legendary Tales Told

Edifices especially erected for the worship of deities have always been of considerable interest to tourists all over the world, and in China, the land of mystic rites and old customs, the temples consecrated to Buddha and other deified personalities are impressive in appearance, invoking in the stranger to the country more curiosity than he has perhaps time to satisfy.

Shanghai, though not the possessor of temples as lavishly built and extravagantly ornamented as could vie with those in Hangchow and other places, has, nevertheless, a fair sprinkling of these religious centers that carry that atmosphere of color that one has come to associate with places of worship in Asiatic civilizations.

The images of the celestial beings in the Shanghai temples are practically all sculptured in wood, clay, or stone and dusted with gold. Only a very few are made of brass or other metals. This, however, does not tend to show that these monasteries are impoverished for want of public support because some of these temples own vast interests in Shanghai's business world, but rather to the fact that the organization of the temples and the pride in their respective beauties, have somewhat deteriorated.

Many Deities Worshipped

The Chinese generally worship both Buddha and Taoist gods, for the demarcation line between Buddhism and Taoism is thinly drawn and not fully recognized by the masses.

The festivals observed by the Chinese are numerous and widely varied and each has an amusing legend behind it. The chief and most popular festival in Shanghai, as well as in some other places in China, is, strange to relate, not the birth or death of Buddha, but what foreigners call the Basket Fair.

This festival of the eighth day of the fourth month originally began, according to folklore, with a Buddha (all deified followers of Gautama Buddha are called Buddhas) named Mu-lien. His mother was cast into hell and in order to win her salvation, he descended into hell himself only to find her starving and crying for food. He brought [illegible] each morsel that she put to her mouth instantaneously burst into flames.

With the passage of time, the Basket Fair was started. The basket, it will be noted, is considered a symbol of kindness at the same time denoting charity. The basket, actually of food, is looked upon almost as a sacrifice and because of the value of food to the human body, is also regarded as a symbol that will drive away the troubles and calamities of mankind. Time wrought many changes and now the sale of anything and everything is included in the Basket Fair.

Another extremely popular holiday is the birthday of Kwan-Yin. This is celebrated with characteristic pomp. She is often called the Goddess of Mercy and her symbol is a vase with a willow branch whose function is similar to that of a magic wand, for with it the goddess heals and performs miracles.

Decides to Sacrifice Life

During her lifetime she lived in supreme devotion of Buddha. Her mother, so one legend says, was exactly the opposite, and seldom a day passed when the Buddhas were not cursed by her. The mother suddenly fell sick one day, and nothing could heal her. Kwan-Yin decided to sacrifice her life to the gods in order to redeem her mother. She traveled to the resting place of the gods, and was told by the celestial beings that she would be the first woman deity, and they instructed her to build a temple in Hainan, which she did. This led her to be called by some "the South Sea Buddha."

In an atmosphere of mystery with the monotonous chanting of monks floating to the ears and the images all cast in semi-darkness, with their gold-dusted faces glinting eerily, the worshipper enters the temple to pray and to ask what the future holds in store for him. He kneels before the huge image that is Buddha and in a scarcely audible murmur, begins to pray while monks flanking both sides of him count their beads, their lips moving rhythmically.

His prayer ended, the visitor shakes a wide metal tube containing dozens of short bamboo sticks until one stick ultimately falls out. He reads the inscription attached to the bamboo and speaks to a solemn-faced monk sitting beside a table laden with papers, incense and joss-sticks, near-by. He gives the monk about 60 cents. The monk takes the bamboo and hands the visitor a slip of red paper whose characters tell him his future and whether his request is granted by the heavenly powers.

Gems of Truth

There is no gain so certain as that which arises from sparing what you have.—Publius Syrus

Nothing is cheap which is superfluous, for what one does not need, is dear at a penny.—Plutarch

All things that are pernicious in their progress must be evil in their birth, for no sooner is the government of reason thrown off, than they rush forward of their own accord; weakness takes a pleasure to indulge itself; and having imperceptibly launched out into the main ocean, can find no place where to stop.—Cicero

Pliability and liberality, when not restrained within due bounds, must ever turn to the ruin of their possessor.—Tacitus

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

The emaciation of the Hindus sickens the traveler; closed fingers can be run up around their bare legs from the ankles to the knees. In the cities 34 per cent of them are absent from work, on any day, from illness or injury. They are too poor to afford foods rich in mineral salts; they are too poor to buy fresh vegetables, much less to buy meat. The water-supply, which is usually the first obligation of a government, is in a primitive condition, after a century or more of British rule; dysentery and malaria have been eliminated from Panama and Cuba, but they flourish in British India.

Once the Hindu was known to be among the cleanest of the clean; and even today he bathes every morning, and washes every morning the simple garment that he wears; but the increase of poverty has made social sanitation impossible. Until 1918 the total expenditure on public health, of both the central and the provincial governments combined, was only $5,000,000 a year, for 240,000,000 people—an appropriation of two cents per capita.

Epidemics Destroy Many

Sir William Hunter, once Director-General of Indian Statistics, estimated that 40,000,000 of the people of India were seldom or never able to satisfy their hunger. Weakened with malnutrition, they offer low resistance to infection; epidemics periodically destroy millions of them. In 1901, 272,000 died of plague; introduced from abroad; in 1902, 500,000 died of plague; in 1903, 800,000; in 1904, 1,000,000. In 1918 there were 125,000,000 cases of influenza, and 12,500,000 recorded deaths.

We can now understand why there are famines in India. Their cause, in plain terms, is not the absence of sufficient food, but the inability of the people to pay for it. Famines have increased in frequency and severity under British rule. From 1770 to 1900, 25,000,000 Hindus died of starvation; 15,000,000 of these died in the last quarter of the century, in the famines of 1877, 1889, 1897, and 1900. Contemporary students estimate that 8,000,000 will die of starvation in India during the present year.

It was hoped that the railways would solve the problem by enabling the rapid transport of food from unaffected to affected regions; the fact that the worst famines have come since the building of the railways proves that the cause has not been the lack of transportation, nor the failure of the monsoon rain (though this, of course, is the occasion), nor even overpopulation (which is a contributory factor); behind all these, as the fundamental source of the terrible famines in India, lies such merciless exploitation, such unbalanced exportation of goods, and such brutal collection of high taxes in the very midst of famine, that the starving peasants cannot pay what is asked for the food that the railways bring them. "There has never been a single year," says Dutt, "when the food-supply of the country was insufficient for the people. Let the late President of Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Charles C. Hall, speak:

"The obvious fact stares us in the face that there is at no time, in no year, any shortage of foodstuffs in India. The trouble is that the taxes imposed by the British Government being 50 per cent of the produce, the Indian starves that India's annual revenue may not be diminished by a dollar. Eighty per cent of the whole population has been thrown back upon the soil because England's discriminating duties have ruined practically every branch of native manufacture. . . . We send shiploads of grain to India, but there is plenty of grain in India. The trouble is that the people have been ground down till they are too poor to buy it. Famine is chronic there now, though the same shipments of foodstuffs are made annually to England, the same drainage of millions of dollars goes on every year."

Death-Rate Studied

The final item is the death-rate. In England the death-rate is 13 per 1,000 per year; in the United States it is 12; in India it is 32. Half the children born in Bengal die before reaching the age of eight. In a recent year (1921) the infant mortality in Bombay was 666 per 1,000; in one-room tenements it was 828 per 1,000. Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, of the Indian Medical Service, says that one-half of the death-rate is preventable; if we doubt this we need only study the case of Cuba, which under Spanish rule was ridden with malaria, typhus and cholera, and had one of the world's highest death-rates, while now, under freedom, it has become one of the healthiest of countries, and its death-rate is among the lowest known. But in India 10 are born that three, or six, or eight of them may die within a year.

This is the conclusion of the play: taxation, exploitation, starvation, death.

And now, having quoted authorities sufficiently to guard against relying on my own too brief experience, I may be permitted despite that limitation, to express my own judgment and feeling. I came to India admiring the British, marveling at their imperial capacity for establishing order and peace, and thankful for the security which their policing of the world's waters has given to every traveler. I left India feeling that its awful poverty is an unanswerable indictment of its alien government, that so far from being an excuse for British rule, it is overwhelming evidence that the British ownership of India, has been

(Continued on Page 8)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

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ATTITUDE IN SOVIET TO EAST ASIAN WAR SEEN AS IMPROVING

Public Sentiment Slowly Showing More Appreciation for Japanese Successes

U.S. REPORTS BLASTED

Neutrality Pact Viewed Playing Delicate Role Behind Happenings in World

The attitude of Soviet Russia toward the War of Greater East Asia has lately been undergoing a remarkable change, Masaharu Hatanaka, the Asahi correspondent at Kuibishev, declares in his lengthy letter to the Tokyo office of the newspaper.

Mr. Hatanaka's letter written in the middle of March, stresses most ardently the significance of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact still working very delicately behind all the relations between the two interested countries. The salient points of the correspondence run substantially as follows:

At the outset of the current hostilities between Japan and Anglo-Saxon countries, the Soviet attitude, as envisaged in the December 12 issue of the Pravda, was entirely unfavorable. Japan was then regarded, it seemed, as a tool of Germany, its war having been started at the mere coercion of the latter country.

Many views have appeared since then in the leading Soviet papers including the Pravda and the Red Star, about Japanese operations in the Southern Pacific. They were virtually the same in their conclusion that Japan's successes were accidental and that Japan could not successfully bring the war to a finish because it would soon have to face the Anglo-Saxon counter-attacks backed with better human and material equipment.

As the spearhead of the Japanese Forces penetrated Shonanto (Singapore), Sumatra and Java, however, this press opinion in Soviet Russia became unconvincing to the readers. Then came a sudden end to the carrying of these war comments in the local papers around February 12.

Sentiment Improves

Though not remarked in explicit words publicly spoken, popular sentiment in the Soviet Union has been greatly improving toward Japanese war achievements.

Another thing remarkably noted among the Kuibishev local newspapers is their united front on March 1 against the recent fabricated news in the New York Times, intended to disturb friendly relations between Japan and Soviet Russia. That the news had not been based on anything concrete was most strongly stressed by these papers.

As to the alleged close cooperation among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, indications observable at Kuibishev show that no tangible effects will come out of it. The Soviets, on their side, are of the view that the united front should be strictly limited to the warfare against Germany, with which the Anglo-Saxon side is not satisfied. Consideration is also needed here to the fact that the Anglo-Saxon aids to the Soviets have so far been merely moral.

It is true that the international situation has undergone a great change since the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, the Soviet-German hostilities, having started only two months after the event quite contrary to one of the motives of the pact i.e. that the Soviets tried to avoid being involved in the European War, through the working of the pact.

Despite all changes in the international situation, the significance of the pact still remains, in that the same treaty is now working very delicately behind the various happenings in the world. The pact is as alive as it was at the time of its conclusion.

Understanding Seen

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, March 31 (via Berlin).—An understanding seems to have been reached between the Soviet Union and Britain for the gradual advance of Soviet influence into not only Iran but also to Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Soviet forces that have already entered Iraq are now being stationed at Zakho, Dohuck, and Simel, to the north of Mosul, near the Turkish and Syrian frontier.

Consequently, the Turkish-Soviet frontier is now extending 900 kilometers from Batum on the Black Sea.

Moreover, the Soviet Union has surrounded Afghanistan with strong military forces, and it is observed that sooner or later Afghanistan will also be in a position similar to that confronting Iran today.

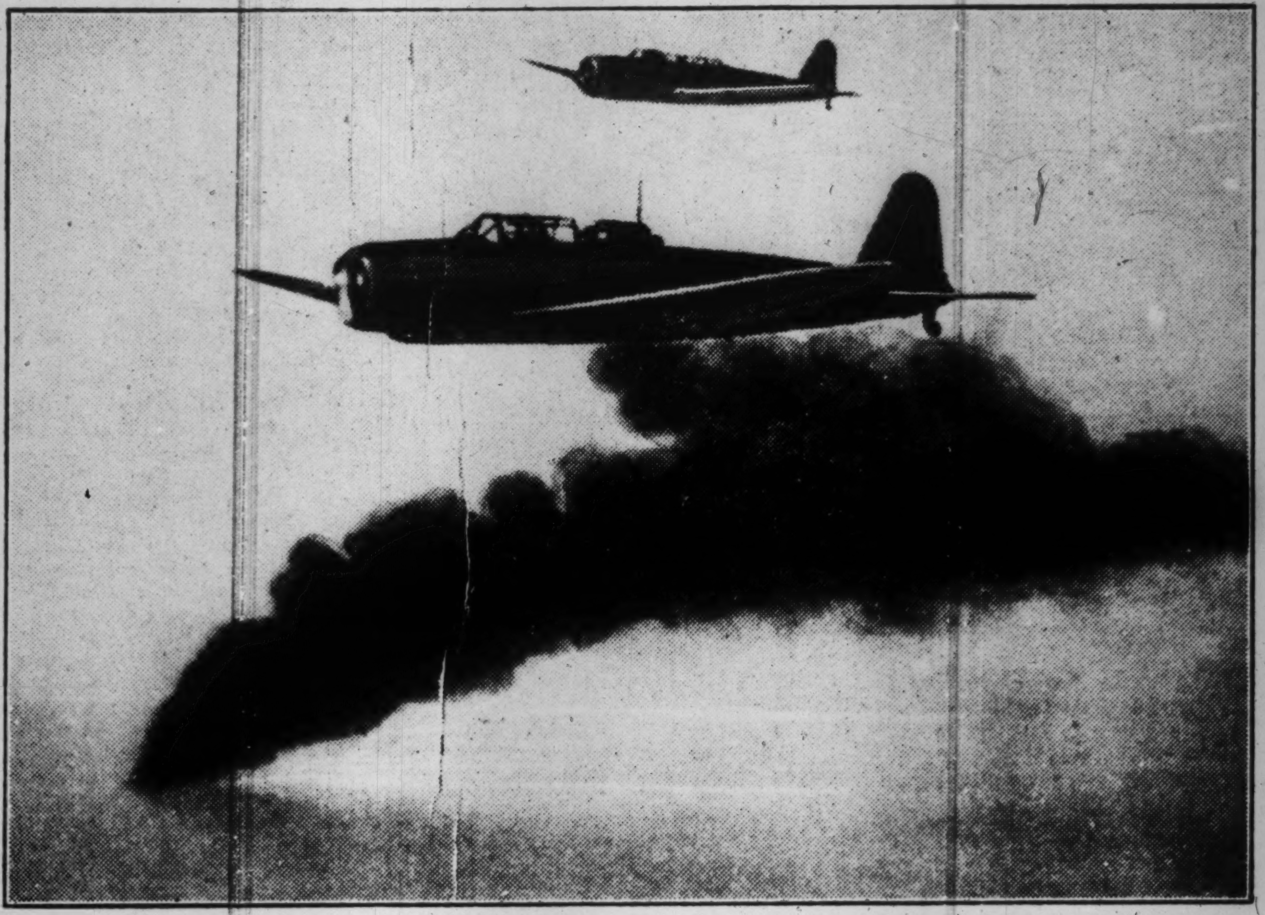
Second Front Impossible

Asahi Service

ZURICH, March 31.—The British plan to create a second front for

(Continued on Page 2)

Navy Planes Blast Allied Convoy Fleet



The above two action photos obtained through the courtesy of the Navy Ministry show Japanese sea eagles as they smashed up an enemy convoy in the Banka Straits on February 17. At left is seen an A class British destroyer just after it received a direct hit from the air. Above are two Japanese Navy planes hovering over an enemy tanker disappearing beneath the waves in a cloud of black smoke. (Photos by members of the Navy Air Force, Censored by the Navy Ministry. No. 371)

'Fight to Finish' Motto of Japanese Fliers Reaps Glorious Successes in Battle of Air

Appearing in the Pacific Ocean one day, in the Indian Ocean the next, Japanese aircraft carriers strike terror into the hearts of all enemies for their presence is followed by the certain destruction of some enemy base or other, reports a Navy press correspondent from an unknown base to the Asahi on Wednesday.

The correspondent visited a certain aircraft carrier at a base and was told the following story by the commander of the squadron on the aircraft carrier:

"When we discover the enemy, it means finis for them," the Commander said, "for we do not stop our attack until all our ammunition is exhausted. Also when we are diving to the attack, we do not try to avoid the fire of the enemy by flying high. Instead we fly as low as possible.

"The air raid on Hawaii is the best example of the tactics we employ, as it needs no elaboration. We just adopted the best tactics that were possible, considering the geography of the place.

"The fighter planes that attacked and destroyed the enemy planes on the ground adopted the difficult method of setting fire to them from downwind. If they had attacked from upwind the smoke from the first burning plane would have concealed the other planes.

"From the time that the order, 'Every plane to the charge!' was given out at Oahu Island, in which Pearl Harbor is located, till the time the wireless message 'Attack successful!' vibrated through the air to create a new epoch in modern history, our torpedo bombers, low-level bombers, dive-bombers, and fighters all adopted this method of fighting to the finish. The men have called this method, 'The Shimizu family to the fight!' in reference to the famous Shimizu Jirocho of the Tokugawa period.

"Lieutenant-Commander X was a representative hero of this method of attack. He always used to tell his men, 'The first thing to do is to fix your sights on the enemy and keep on firing. If this is impossible, do not hesitate to charge straight at the enemy.' The Lieutenant-Commander practised what he preached and at the Battle of Hawaii died a glorious death.

"When five enemy fighters came straight at him, he shot them all down, and turned his attention to the planes on the ground, destroying them with the fire of his deadly machine-gun.

"In 15 minutes, he had set fire to 40 enemy planes. The enemy fire was fierce, and the Lieutenant-Commander's plane, with two other planes, were shot through the petrol tank.

"Swathed in thick black smoke, they continued to fight. When all the enemy planes had been destroy-

(Continued on Page 2)

F.D.R. HOLDS FIRST MEET OF PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL

7 Allied Nations Attend to Discuss Various War Measures

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The Pacific War Council has held its first meeting at the White House under the chairmanship of President Roosevelt with representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the exiled Netherlands Government and Chungking participating, according to a Washington report received here today.

Discussions at the meeting were believed to have covered a much wider field than that of the London conferences, including all phases of production, sea transportation and diplomacy.

Soviet Aid Difficult

Commenting on the assurance made by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, that the United States would send large quantities of oil and rubber to the Soviet Union in reply to a request made by the Soviet Trade Commissioner in Washington on March 20, political observers in Buenos Aires expressed their doubt whether the United States would be able to comply with the Soviet request, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Buenos Aires quoting Washington dispatches.

Recent defeats suffered by the United States and other members of the United Nations' forces in the Greater East Asia War, these quarters pointed out, have resulted in the almost complete blockade of supply routes to the Soviet Union by the Axis, the report stated.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that the door to the rich resources in the southern regions now has been closed to the United States, the Nichi Nichi dispatch said.

ALLIED AIRMEN NO MATCH FOR JAPANESE NAVY ACES

Port Darwin, Port Moresby Raids Prove Nippon Holds Air Supremacy

Pitted against the best and latest-type British and American planes recently sent to reinforce Allied air forces at Port Darwin and Port Moresby, Japanese Navy fighters won brilliant air victories, proving beyond a doubt the triumph of Japanese scientific technique, as well as their superior strategy and spiritual strength.

In recent raids on both Allied bases, Japanese fighters and battle-planes destroyed a total of 22 latest-type British and American aircraft thus blasting enemy dreams of a counter-offensive.

When a formation of Japanese attack planes bombed Port Darwin last Saturday destroying three camouflaged planes on the ground and raining destruction on military establishments there, seven recently arrived American fighters of the P-40 type challenged the Japanese. Despite the fact that attack planes have little advantage over fighters in aerial combat, the Japanese airmen stoutly fought the enemy and in the ensuing duels shot down four enemy ships.

In Monday's raid on Port Darwin the Japanese bombers this time were escorted by 10 fighters, which immediately set upon an equal number of enemy fighters, and in short order shot down nine Allied combat planes, and put to flight the one remaining enemy.

The peerless Japanese Navy fighters likewise were more than a match for the Hurricanes and Spitfires, which they engaged in raids on Port Moresby on March 28, shooting down six planes in aerial combats.

SHIP CONTROL BODY IS FORMALLY FIXED

To Enhance and Fully Utilize Facilities Is Aim—Otani of Yusen Made Head

In order to enhance and make full use of shipping facilities in Japan, the Wartime Shipping Operations Control Society was formed Wednesday afternoon at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi with Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Vice-Communications Minister Sakae Teshima and other Government officials and civilian shipping authorities present.

Noboru Otani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was elected president of the society.

Other officials of the new organization were chosen as follows.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Masao Tajima, managing director of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Directors: Masatomo Noga, managing director of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha; Kenjiro Okubo, managing director of the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha; Naoji Maruyama, director of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha; Tatsuji Shimazaki, director of the Accounting Department of the Toa Kaiun Kaisha.

Secretaries: Tadaharu Mukai, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Kisaburo Yamashita chairman of the Board of Directors of Yamashita Kisen and Yasuharu Shimizu, president of Toa Kaiun.

Counselors: Hisanobu Terai, vice-president of Nippon Yusen; Eitaro Okada, president of Osaka Shosen; Shuichi Sasaki, director of the shipping department of Mitsui Bussan; Taro Yamashita, president of Yamashita Kisen, Shotaro Kitamura, director of Kawasaki Kisen, and others.

Cooperation Asked

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the Wartime Shipping Operations Control Society, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima called upon the shipping firms to give their full cooperation to the new control organization.

The Communications Minister expressed gratitude to civilian quarters for their hearty cooperation with the Government on various control measures which gradually have been stiffened since the beginning of the China Affair. He declared that the Government hopes to achieve an epochal development in shipping necessitated by the Greater East Asia War by means of the new organization.

Following the formation of the Wartime Shipping Operations Control Society, the Communications Ministry announced the names of 40 shipping firms which were designated in the first selection of companies which will make up the membership of the new organization.

The firms selected included only operators of large vessels, it was revealed. It was added, however,

(Continued on Page 2)

NOTICE

Tomorrow being Jimmu Tenno-Sai, one of the semi-annual holidays for Japanese newspapers, there will be no evening edition of the Japan Times & Advertiser. Publication will be resumed on Saturday, April 4.

Muslims Should Rise for Indian Freedom With Koran and Sword . . . General Hayashi

"With the Koran in the right hand and sword in the left, the 80,000,000 Mohammedans of India should now rise for the emancipation of the Indian people and for the cause of 'universal benevolence' which precept, their Koran teaches them," declared General Senjuro Hayashi, ex-Premier and president of the Dai-Nippon Mohammedan Association, in an interview with a Yomiuri reporter held on Wednesday at his residence.

"According to a recent report, the Indian Congress Party has curtly refused Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal," General Hayashi said, "and the Muslim League has also declared that it will follow the Congress Party as regards its opposition to the British proposals. The power of the Mohammedans, who consist of 80,000,000 out of 350,000,000 population of India, affects the very existence of the country.

"It was more than 1,230 years ago that Mohammedanism was first introduced to India by Mahommed himself. Since then, the Mohammedans of India have strived to maintain the prestige of their belief, fighting with pagans or protesting against the British administration.

"Afraid of the powerful influence of the Mohammedans, Britain employed cunning tricks to make them fight with the Hindus. The British gave the Hindus special privileges in order to arouse the jealousy and animosity of the Mohammedans at one time and vice versa at another time.

"The friction between these two sects, is, of course, mostly attributable to the difference inherent in their respective religious traditions and ceremonies. The Hindus, for example, like to conduct gay ceremonies with music and dance, while the Mohammedans have an inclination to a quiet prayer with their God, Allah.

British Messing Things Up

"The British, however, making use of the hostility between these two sects, have been and are maliciously and deliberately spurring the strife to weaken the national unity of India. This is testified to by the fact that the strife between them is more intense in those areas where more British people live.

"The Hindus total 240,000,000 and occupy the major part of the National Congress Party. They have been active in protesting against the British, while the Mohammedans had been rather conservative and lukewarm in their protestation against the British administration.

"As Britain broke her promise to allow India to become independent after World War 1, and moreover, intensified its exploitation in India, the Mohammedans finally became indignant and in 1920, they stood in a unified front, with the Hindus and the Congress Party by clarifying their principle of being anti-British, and to fight for the independence of their country.

"If the collaboration of the Mohammedans and the Hindus had been continued, the independence movement would have made a greater development. But the venomous hands of the British extended with every possible means to arouse animosity among the members of the Congress Party and finally succeeded in weakening the unity and power of the leaders of India.

"Though a strife is yet continuing between the Mohammedans and the Hindus, they have both agreed in their desire for independence. Some of the leaders are enthusiastically advocating that the two parties discard their meaningless hostility and unify for the indepen-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE PLANES RAID AIR BASE IN CHEKIANG

Lishui Field Suffers Second Attack by Air Force—Facilities All Smashed

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—Japanese aircraft this afternoon carried out their second raid against the Lishui airdrome, at Chuchow, Chekiang Province; completely destroying the field as well as blasting and setting fire to carefully camouflaged grounded planes, hangars and ammunition dumps.

Despite intense anti-aircraft fire, all planes returned safely to their bases.

CHU VISITS SHIGEMITSU

Foreign Minister Thanks Envoy for Concessions' Return

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, visited Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador, at 3 p.m. today and expressed his countrymen's gratitude for the transfer of the Tientsin and Canton foreign settlements to the hands of the National Government.

The Foreign Minister conferred with Ambassador Shigemitsu for over two hours discussing important issues.

NAVAL AFFAIRS OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN 3 CITIES

Set Up in Nagano, Kobe and Fukuoka to Handle Military Matters

Naval Personnel Affairs Offices have been established in Nagano, Kobe and Fukuoka cities, with Captains Hiroshi Tanaka, Kazumatsu Takahashi and Minoru Togo appointed directors of the new offices respectively, the Navy Ministry announced at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

The newly-created Naval Personnel Affairs Offices will handle military affairs concerning recruiting, calling up for duty, roll-call and guidance of reservists, relief of wounded sailors and naval enlightenment.

The offices at Nagano, Kobe and Fukuoka have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Yokosuka, Kure and Sasebo Naval Stations, respectively.

Premier at Miyazaki

Premier General Hideki Tojo arrived in Miyazaki City at 12:40 p.m. Wednesday on his tour of Kyushu. The Premier visited the prefectural office and worshipped at the Miyazaki Shrine before leaving for Oita in the evening.

CRIPPS READY FOR DEPARTURE AS PROFFER MEETS REJECTION; IMPASSE WORRYING CHUNGKING

Indian Congress Party Seals Doom With Flat Refusal

JAPAN SHOULD HELP

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, reportedly is preparing to leave India for England with rejection by the Indian Congress Party to Britain's proposals, a special dispatch to the Nichi Nichi from Lisbon, quoting a cable from New Delhi, revealed Wednesday.

Meantime, a Buenos Aires dispatch to the same journal, quoting information from the Indian capital, disclosed that the Congress Party on March 21 formally announced its rejection of the British offer.

Chungking Worried

Domei

CANTON, April 1.—Chungking authorities are greatly worried over the New Delhi parley, which virtually has come to a deadlock despite efforts by Sir Stafford Cripps, according to information received here.

Hoping for an amicable settlement of the Indian problem, the Chungking authorities reportedly desire that Britain allow maximum concessions to India, the information reveals.

Meantime, the Chungking press emphasized the need of mutual compromise on both the part of Britain and India for an amicable settlement of the Indian problem along the following lines:

1. The British Government should solve the Indian problem by showing its sincerity and making maximum concessions toward India.
2. In view of the present situation, in which India has not sufficient preparations against foreign invasion it is reasonable that Britain should be responsible for national defense in India.
3. All princes and states should support the plan to place India under the status of a dominion.

India Aid Stressed

"In whatever direction the current British-Indian negotiations may drift, Japan should not retreat even a step from its national policy of helping India in its time-old independence move," declared Yasoroku Soejima, managing director of the Indo-Japanese Association, in his press interview granted to the Miyako at his residence on Wednesday afternoon.

The relations between India and Britain, according to Mr. Soejima, have never been so complicated as now. "What will be the best result Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, can get from his Indian visit," he predicted, "would only be a make-shift measure to be hesitatingly accepted by the Indian leaders, which will bring nothing concrete as a fundamental solution of the problem.

"India," he continued, "has many factions among its national leaders, each with its own standard, the most prominent among these being the Indian National Congress, the Gandhi faction, the Hindus, the 'Parkistan,' and the representatives of land-owners.

"With these faction leaders to deal with, Sir Stafford's move to have them all accept the British proposals will really be very difficult. It can be said at the same time that the very existence of these various factions in India will be wickedly utilized by the British envoy to attain his purpose. He will resort to any methods to get what he likes.

"Our national policy toward India has already been clearly outlined by Premier General Hideki Tojo during his recent Diet speech. Under any circumstances, there should be no alteration on this attitude. However, with such a complicated situation now prevailing in India, I believe the Indian independence movement will not materialize quite so soon. Anyway, we must not harbor any apprehension about the prospect of the Indian independence.

"The relations between Japan and India are as old as 1,400 years. The two nations have many things in common in both their spiritual and material sides of life. The allegation that some of the Indian leaders are affiliated with communism is worth little attention in my view. I can assure you that the Indians will never be affected with communism. Their racial character opposes whatever is advocated by communism."

War Orphans Aided

The Manchoukuo Heavy Industries Development Company headed by Yoshisuke Aikawa on April 1, donated ¥5,000,000 to the War Relief Board for the welfare of war orphans, reports Domei.

His Majesty Awards Thai Military Attache For Furthering Amity

For outstanding services in promoting friendly relations between Japan and Thailand, His Majesty the Emperor has graciously granted the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure to Colonel Luang Virayodha, Thai military attache in Japan, who shortly will leave for his home country, reports Domei.

INDIAN CHANCE HERE, YOSHIZUMI EXHORTS

Information Board Chief Points To Collapse of British Empire In Radio Speech

Exhorting the Indian nationals to awaken themselves to the true phase of the situation now that the golden opportunity is here for their independence in view of the eventual collapse of the British Empire, Major-General Masao Yoshizumi, chief of the second section of the Board of Information, spoke for 15 minutes through the local JOAK microphone in an overseas broadcast on April 1.

The gist of Major-General Yoshizumi's radio address follows:

"Spectacular achievements of the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have completely wabbled the foundation of the British Empire in a remarkably short space of three months, and have brought into realization the fear which Britain harbored for years.

"The fall of Hongkong, the loss of Singapore, the unconditional surrender of the Allied forces in the whole of the Netherlands East Indies and finally, the capture of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, all of these brilliant military results are self-explanatory of the beginning of the end for Great Britain.

"The Japanese Forces have now gained mastery of the air and sea over a vast area in the Southwestern Pacific. Furthermore, the occupation of the Andaman Islands has virtually given Japan the command of the air and sea over the Indian Ocean, bringing additional danger, which will hasten the downfall of the British Empire. Thus, the golden opportunity of gaining freedom from centuries of British tyranny is 'now in the bag' for India.

Right Time to Strike

"The Indian nationals, who for the past two centuries have been placed under pressure of British imperialism, now hold the key to the fate of Britain. At the same time, the judgment of the Indian public today will definitely decide whether it will lead the nation to a bright future or remain eternally as Britain's under-dog. How to utilize this key to India's advantage, therefore, is the gravest responsibility resting on the shoulders of the Indian leaders.

"Knowing full well that the complete freedom for India will spell a total defeat, Britain, after studying and re-studying the conciliatory measures, finally outlined a proposal and dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to negotiate with the Indian leaders in order to reach a compromise.

"The fact that Britain, which had been sucking the blood of the Indian nationals under its maladministration, is obliged to draft various measures against India alone proves beyond the slightest doubt that the country has been plunged into the depth of agony and despair. It also reveals that the sunbeam, which had been denied India for ages, is about to shine on the country.

"Such being the case, it is but natural that Britain will ostensibly yield, at least to some extent, to India in the current negotiations in order to tide over the situation temporarily. However, it is far too much to believe that the special British envoy with only a fortnight of conferences, will wash his hands off India, which had been the British treasure house for the past two centuries.

"It would be well for the Indians to recall the treatment both Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received in the past for their independence campaigning and the outcome of the British promises made during the first World War. India's ultimate goal is a complete and unconditional independence and consequently, the problem can never be solved with the concessive attitude which Britain has at the present moment.

Warns British Trickery

"It is rumored that Sir Stafford is maneuvering to appease the Indians by offering bait in the form

(Continued on Page 2)

Direct Blow Received Amidships

A large-size enemy tanker suddenly lists to starboard as one of the well-directed bombs from above crashes on its superstructure. The above is another action photo obtained through the courtesy of the Navy Ministry of the successful attack on an enemy convoy in the banka Straits on February 17. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

INDIAN CHANCE HERE, YOSHIZUMI EXHORTS

(Continued From Page 1)

of a dominion status after the war, but what the British envoy terms 'autonomy' is far from its true sense and, therefore, the unique opportunity thus presented itself for the independence of India will be lost forever should the Indians, particularly their leaders, fall into the British trap so carefully set.

"Whether or not India will be dragged into the turmoils of war is a serious problem currently confronting the Indians. The British position is such today that it will be thrown into great jeopardy unless the country relies upon the labor power of India. Viewed from another angle, it amounts to the fact that India, with its vast natural resources and unlimited labor power, has in itself the material foundation of the country's independence.

"No matter what measures of cajolery Sir Stafford may resort to, it is clear as daylight that the destiny of India can be decided only by the Indians themselves and nothing is contained in the scheme of the British envoy, which will create Indian independence.

"Britain is trying to force the Indians to believe that Japan's ambition is none other than the acquisition of control over India, and with this in mind, the British officials are striving to put up a united front of the Indians against Japan and to bring about destruction in India by resorting ultimately to a 'scorched earth' strategy after using the country as its military base.

"In other words, Britain is plotting to protect its interests at the sacrifice of India, and the Indian people so that now is the time for the Indian nationals to come down to brass-tacks' and view the whole situation with a calm attitude.

"Japan, in prosecuting the current War of Greater East Asia, is devoting itself to the construction of a New Asia, but at the same time, it is prepared to spare no effort in cooperating with the Indian people in gaining their long-sought freedom.

Using Chungking as Bait

"For the protection of its own interests, Britain has gone so far as to bring about a compromise between India and the Chungking Administration so that they can be used to its advantage. In a deeper sense, it shows clearly the British ambition to utilize India in manipulating Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents and vice-versa.

"However, even Britain has to stand helplessly by if India is firmly determined to seek complete independence now. The Indians must be prepared to deal properly with the trump card, which Britain has hidden up its sleeve, the last measure of accomplishing its object by bringing unwarranted pressure upon the Indian leaders or by even resorting to arms to achieve the goal of its unscrupulous policy.

"Unless the leaders of the Indian independence movement have courage enough and sufficient power of execution to carry out its rightful assertion, the outlook for India's future is covered with dark shadows.

"In order to acquire happiness and contentment for the Indians of the coming generations, the Indian people of today must be prepared to undergo sacrifices to a certain extent and stand up boldly in the face of the British outrage which is bound to come.

"India is not the only country which rose to gain its independence at this golden opportunity.

"Exposed to a grave menace before the real might of the Japanese Empire, Australia is expressing a series of dissatisfaction over the British policy and at the same time, it is appealing for aid to the United States. Before the outbreak of the current war, Britain assured and reassured that in the event of an emergency, the country is prepared to extend all possible assistance to Australia but what was the result when such a contingency finally did arrive?

Britain Forsakes Australia

"Disgusted with the non-fulfillment of the British promises, Australia, instead of turning to the mother country, centered its reliance on America 100 per cent, and the defense of the country has since been placed in the hands of General Douglas MacArthur, now Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, who had forsaken Bataan Peninsula and his men when its defense became hopeless.

"In the course of his address delivered in welcoming General MacArthur, John Curtin, the Australian Premier said: 'No hope whatsoever can now be placed on Britain since it even rejects our request to return our air force now cooperating with the British Army in the North African front.'

"Much as Australia places confidence and expectation on American aid, all indications nevertheless point to one conclusion, that is, unreliability.

"I might refer next to Burma. The country until recently has been the British advance outpost in defending India and it was through its over-propagated efficiency that Britain had been extending its poisonous fangs of exploitation to India and the Indians. However, the British outpost has now been converted into a Japanese military base and not only that, but the Burmese are now according voluntary cooperation toward Japan in reconstructing a new Burma for the Burmese.

Tottering in Iran

"In the Iran and Afghanistan regions, the British and Soviet influence was for a time well balanced, but with the withdrawal of the British forces, the Soviet Union is steadily gaining influence.

"Russia has naturally been reduced considerably in strength as a result of its war with Germany, but weaker still is the British might, and though the relation between the two countries appears to be in perfect harmony outwardly, there are delicate movements which indicate a dark outlook.

"The Soviet forces, which had been stationed in Iran are now making a southward advance toward the Persian Gulf while on the other hand, the country is trying to gain control over the oil fields along the Iran railway and in the southern regions. In spite of these movements of the Soviet Union, Britain is obliged to stand helplessly by without even an attempt to check the Moscow Government.

"Similar phenomenon is seen in Africa. Eric Rowe, former envoy of the Union of South Africa, to London and Washington, caused a sensation recently when he issued a statement to the effect that the Union of South Africa should extricate itself from British influence.

South Africa Disgusted Too

"With the revelation of the British disadvantages in Libya and the Mediterranean, this sentiment is gradually mounting until a stage was reached wherein Premier General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa declared recently that the country has decided to call back the South African Forces from the Libyan front in view of the impending situation in South Africa.

"On the other hand, the superior air force of Germany is in a position to carry out a thorough bombardment on the British Isles at any time. The helpless state of the British Navy was revealed to the whole world recently when German warships, in broad daylight, successfully broke through a cordon of the British fleet in the Straits of Dover and returned safely to their base in Germany.

"There are innumerable other open evidences that clearly show the collapse of the British Empire, showing that the time has come for Britain to write 'finis' to its long history of exploitation. Now is the time for the 400-million Indian nationals to strive in unity for the great cause of realizing their independence.

"In viewing the future of the Indian people with understanding and sympathy, Japan and the Japanese people cannot help but pray for the health of Mahatma Gandhi and of Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru and for the happiness of the Indian public."

Ship Control Body Is Formally Fixed

(Continued From Page 1)

that firms operating smaller ships and motorized sailing vessels will be designated later.

Among the shipping firms designated were Ishiwara Sangyo, Osaka Shosen, Kawasaki Kisen, Kokusai Kisen, Toa Kaiun, Nanyo Kaiun, Nippon Yusen, Nihonkai Kisen, Nissan Kisen, Mitsui Bussan, Mitsubishi Shoji, Yamashita Kisen, Nippon Suisan, Nichiro Gyogyo and Nippon Sekyu.

Next N.Y.K. Chief

Commenting on the vacancy left by the resignation of Noboru Otani, former President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who was appointed President of the newly-formed Wartime Shipping Operations Control Society, informed quarters expressed the belief that Hisanobu Terai, Vice-President of the company will be promoted to fill the vacancy at the next directors' meeting.

Muslims Should Rise For Freedom of India

(Continued From Page 1)

dence movement. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All India Muslim League, is, however, persistent in his idea of establishing two different countries of the Mohammedans and the Hindus respectively.

"Now that the Imperial Japanese Forces are about to drive the British into oblivion, the Muslim League is on the crossroads of its destiny. The Koran teaches us the ideal of universal friendship. The Mohammedans should now rise for the ideal of 'universal benevolence' and drive away the British, who have hitherto been a nuisance to all the Indian people."

Press Comments

Thursday, April 2

ASAHI—Wholesale Rejection by India
KOKUMIN—India in Chaos
YOMIURI—Outrage of Brazil

Wholesale Rejection by India

ASAHI—Strong opposition has unanimously been manifested by India toward the British proposal for dominion status. It is reported that minority Sikh followers and the Hindu Mahasabha have already notified their rejection, while the leaders of the National Congress Party, the majority party, have manifested their unanimous opposition toward the British offer.

The British attitude of offering its notorious "plan for dominion status after the war" against "immediate, complete independence" demanded by the Indians is itself quite insolent and challenging. It is only natural for the Indians to flatly reject such an unfair offer.

The main opposition of India is reported to lie in the point "after the war" and the British control of India's defense. The betrayal by Britain after the first World War of its promise "after the war" remains in the Indian people's memory as a bitter experience, which has deepened their distrust in Britain more than ever. Moreover, in the current war the prestige of the British Empire has been lost and the Empire itself is on the verge of total collapse.

Britain's efforts to maintain its military sway over India is quite comparable with the United States policy toward the Philippines, which was to hold military power even after granting the latter independence. It is their customary cunning trickery of retaining actual power under the cloak of "independence".

As long as Britain continues to hold military power, India will peremptorily be dragged into the war for the defense of Britain. Not only will the Indian masses be exposed to the disaster of war but it may result in a fatal blow which will likely prevent India's rise in the future.

As it has been clearly indicated in Europe, Southwestern Asia and Central and South America, the war policy of the United States and Britain is to mobilize the innocent peoples of the world and defend themselves at the bloody sacrifices of these peoples. Mahatma Mohandas Gandhi once declared that, "it the enemy tries to attack us by guns, we will storm the muzzles without arms as it is the best way for victory." The exposure of the peace-loving Indian people to the misery of war for the sake of Britain will be the cause of deepest regret for Japan which entertains nothing but goodwill toward India.

The British proposals simply aim at dragging India into the war and the dominion status offered is nothing but bait to attain the above end. It is more than natural and proper for India to reject such a deceitful appeasement offer.

Britain itself knows too well about it. The concentration of large troops under the command of General Archibald Wavell in India, from West Asia and other regions is nothing but preparations for applying heavy pressure on India when it rejects the dominion status plan. By the rejection of the British proposal, India will very likely be exposed to one of the greatest oppressions ever brought to bear on it by Britain. The only way to counter this move is the bold maintenance of its long-cherished demand for independence, thus accelerating the downfall of the British Empire.

India in Chaos

KOKUMIN—In connection with the British proposals offered by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, the political situation in India is in an utterly chaotic condition at present.

Indian political leaders who are in exile in foreign countries, without missing this golden chance for the realization of India for the Indians, have been intensifying the independence movement in concert with leaders in India. Nevertheless, there are still a considerable number of pro-British elements in India, whose awakening to the true situation is regarded to be most urgent.

Sir Stafford, maintaining quite a high-handed attitude with the threat of intimidation of case India completely rejects the British offer, has been trying to win over the Indian leaders. He must have some confidence of success in doing so.

Throughout India today, those striving for the independence of their country have no arms, while the pro-British factions have been given war weapons. This fact, on top of the heavy Government pressure, makes the situation all the more difficult for the Indians pushing ahead for their country's immediate, complete independence, since they have to struggle not only against the British but against the pro-British Indians who are equipped with arms.

In order to assist the independence of India, it is a prerequisite to render armed aid to the advocates of the independence movement. Although utmost caution is needed in extending such aid, the expulsion of British armed forces from India and the cutting off of communications with Britain are most urgent.

Many Indian leaders and people who have been placated by Britain, like drug addicts, are still indulging in dreams. They have no ears for the warning of racial consciousness for an India of the Indians. What is worse is the fact that they are defended by armed power. In this connection, those trying to gain unified independence must exercise utmost caution due to the fact that the people in Northwestern India who are reputed for their boldness will likely side with the aforementioned class of Indians.

Not only India, but a country composed of complicated racial and other domestic elements must be controlled either by absolute military unification or by liberalistic political means. Using these two methods side by side, the British Government has thus far continued the appeasement and exploitation of India.

What will be the demand of India in the future? After the complete eradication of British influence from that country, the question that still remains to be solved is how to liquidate the Indian people's longing for liberalism and their infatuation for Occidental civilization. The true awakening of India is the only way to save that country from prevailing chaos.

Outrage of Brazil

YOMIURI—Supposedly doing its duty to the United States as well as from a utilitarian viewpoint of obtaining more economic aid from that country, Brazil has been acting in concert with the United States, of late. Since Brazil has neither the courage of picking the chestnuts out of the fire nor sees the necessity of doing so, there must be a certain limit to its action.

Allegedly for the purpose of compensating losses incurred to its vessel by a submarine attack in the Atlantic Ocean, the Brazilian Government recently committed the outrage of confiscating a portion of the property belonging to Axis nationals residing in that country. The atrocity committed by the Government, in turn, instigated the people there, which finally developed into riots that took the form of ruthless plundering and attacks on offices and shops operated by Axis nationals.

In view of the above situation, the Imperial Government formerly filed a stern protest with the Brazilian Government, demanding serious reflection over its attitude. Despite this, however, no trace of reflection has been seen and the pressure on the Axis nationals in that country has steadily been intensified and more than 100 Japanese subjects are reported to have been already imprisoned.

Japan entertains no hostile intentions whatsoever toward Brazil. The Imperial Government has often declared that, although Japan is at war with the United States, its fundamental policy toward the 21 Latin American nations is based on further enhancement of friendly relations. Therefore, we believe there is not a single Japanese in Brazil who entertains hostile intentions toward that country.

Despite this clear situation, the Brazilian Government, currying favor with the United States, has ignored the friendship existing between this country and Brazil. If it tries to intensify further its outrageous attitude, it must know that there is a limit to our patience and realize what kind of situation will be invited as a result. Without being blinded by small immediate profit, the Brazilian Government must open its eyes to the main trend of the world situation in the future.

MALAYA NOW HAVEN UNDER PEACE, ORDER

Everyone From Coolies to Sultans Lending Helping Hands In Reconstruction Work

With the same irresistibility and speed with which the Japanese Forces have swept down the Malay Peninsula from the north during the Malay campaign, the reconstruction work of this same country is now being pushed from the south to the north, reports a special correspondent of the Yomiuri from Kuala Lumpur.

What is remarkable about this reconstruction work is the hearty cooperation of the people themselves, from the Sultans in their palaces to the Malay coolies in the plantations.

History has not seen the like of such close friendship and cooperation between the conquerors and the peoples of the conquered lands. That is because this is not an ordinary conquest. The war was conducted to drive British and American lordship from Malaya and deliver the Malays from the white man's yoke.

There is such close affinity between the Malays and the Japanese. Racially, both are Asiatics. In language, too, there are remarkable affinities. The Malay "skali" (completely), "kasi" (to give), "gila gila" (to shine), and "boro boro" (clothing), are almost the same as the Japanese words for the same terms.

Kuala Lumpur, the former Federal capital, has returned to normal life. Business has begun, and it is no exaggeration to say that most of the businessmen are Chinese. Hotels are gay with customers and music and various amusement centers have reopened their doors.

Few Ruined Buildings

Ipoh and Penang now boast of cafes, and Sungei Patani has a Japanese "udon-ya" or noodle shop. In Alor Star, there is a cinema hall which is already showing pictures. In all these towns only a few ruined buildings still stand to remind one that war had swept the land.

The 6,000,000 people of Malaya are living in peace and order under the administration of the Japanese. The Governors of the various provinces are managing the administration of their States ably.

The majority of the population consist of Chinese, who number 2,393,000. There are 2,191,000 Malays, 746,000 Indians, and 180,000 half-castes.

Under the Palembang, Java, and Majapahit dynasties, the Malays had been an enterprising people, but under the successive oppression of the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English, their talents had been stifled and they had been driven more and more into the background.

Even Break for All

Economically the Chinese had soon gained control of the country. The activities of the Chinese must be admired. Three-fifths of the rubber and tin industries were in their hands. Under the new Japanese administration, all the people will be given even chances.

Meanwhile, under the protection of the Japanese authorities, the Sultans are voluntarily cooperating with the Japanese in the reconstruction of their country.

The railways and roads in the Malay Peninsula have been restored and their traffic has increased by more than 10 times.

The waters of the Straits of Malacca and around Shonan, are speckled with ships flying Rising Sun flags. Among them may be seen the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. pennants.

Goods bearing the label, "Made in Japan," are eagerly welcomed in all the shops.

The postal system has been reorganized and from March 16, Japanese stamps were put into circulation. Thus, the Japanese postal arm extends from Tokyo to the jungles of Malaya.

'Fight to Finish' Motto Gains Glorious Results

(Continued From Page 1)

ed or driven away, the Lieutenant-Commander nose-dived into the enemy hangar. That was the end of this heroic airman.

"The two other planes also followed suit, crashing straight into some important enemy military establishments, thus ending their lives. Those who witnessed this, and those who heard the story later, could not help shedding tears at their heroic deaths.

Charge Straight Into Warship

"Lieutenant-Commander Y died a no less heroic death. This Commander was in charge of the torpedo squadron. The enemy anti-aircraft fire was fierce in the extreme. The Lieutenant-Commander was heading straight for a California type battleship but before he could reach it, his plane caught fire. Five other planes in the same squadron also caught fire.

"Nothing daunted, the six planes charged straight at the warship. All the torpedoes exploded at the moment of impact, and when the smoke cleared, planes and warship were no more.

"It was not uncommon to find twigs and branches sticking to the wings of the planes that had returned from the Port Darwin raid. The planes had flown low, and had sometimes passed through clumps of trees. Broken twigs and branches had pierced the fabric of the wings and when the planes returned to their base, these botanical souvenirs of the raid were still found sticking to their wings.

"It is our rule to determine definitely the end of our enemy before we return. That is one reason why we fly so low.

Dog-Fight Over Wake Island

"Three Japanese fighters once met two Graham fighters over Wake Island. It became a plane-to-plane fight, and No. 3 plane had nothing to do.

"Suddenly, one Graham fighter came spiralling downward swathed in smoke. It had been shot down by No. 1 plane.

"But to make sure, No. 3 plane followed it. The Graham plane dropped down till it almost fell into the sea, then it flattered out, and skimming low over the water, it began to head back to its base.

"'The blighter is trying to escape'," thought No. 3 plane, and immediately gave chase, pouring a hail of bullets into the escaping plane. The Graham plane burst into flames, and plunged into the sea.

"After verifying its end, No. 3 plane zoomed upward, and almost collided head-on with the other Graham plane, which had been driven down by No. 2 plane. "The enemy fighter swerved round, and plunging into the clouds, it tried to escape, but No. 3 plane hung on to its tail, and soon shot it down in flames.

"This rigid training of our airmen to fight to the finish, and not to take things for granted, or judge by appearances, but to verify in every case the end of the enemy is responsible for the thoroughness of the Japanese battles."

Social & General

The French Ambassador and Mrs. Arsene-Henry will leave soon for a short stay in Kyoto.

Madam Arsene-Henry will not receive Friday this week nor next Friday, April 10, but will resume her At-homes on Friday, April 17.

Today, Maundy Thursday, Pastor Theodore Jaekel will conduct a German Protestant service with Holy Supper from 4 p.m. at the Union Church, The Bluff, Yokohama.

Other services in observance of the Easter Season to be conducted by Pastor Jaeckel are: Good Friday, 10:30 a.m. at the Deutsche Evangelische Kirche, Tokyo, with Holy Supper; and Easter Sunday at 10:30 a.m. at the Union Church, The Bluff, Yokohama.

On Good Friday at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Yokohama, The Way of The Cross will be said at 3 p.m. in Japanese and at 6:30 p.m. in English. On Holy Saturday services and Holy Mass will be offered at 7 a.m. and on Easter Sunday Holy Masses will be offered at the usual hours, 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 10 a.m.

Professor Marcel Robert, director of the Franco-Japanese Institute of the Kansai, will speak on "Guillaume Appollinaire," at the institute's headquarters, Higashi Ichijo, Yoshida, Kyoto, 7 p.m. Monday, April 7, under the auspices of the Society for Franco-Japanese Intellectual Rapprochement.

The Third Class Order of the Crown of Thailand was recently bestowed by King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand upon Yoshimi Nitta, manager of the Bangkok Branch of the Mitsubishi Company. Mr. Nitta, who holds the rank of a sub-lieutenant in the Japanese Army, has been known for his activities devoted to the promotion of cultural relations among Japan and Thailand.

Approval for Captain Katsuhei Nakamura to accept and wear the Order of the Commendatori Corona d'Italia bestowed upon him recently by the King of Italy has been announced by the Board of Decorations.

A Grand March composed by General George Bagulescu, Rumanian Minister to Tokyo, and the National Hymn of Rumania, were recently recorded by the Imperial Japanese Navy Band under the baton of Navy Bandmaster Seihgo Naito, for a phonograph disk to be released shortly by the Nippon Victor Company.

G. Scalise, former Military Attache to the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, has compiled an Italo-Japanese Dictionary with an appendix of words used in the Army and Navy, which has been issued by the Don Bosco publishing company of Tokyo.

Attitude in Soviet To East Asian War Seen as Improving

(Continued From Page 1)

checking the German spring offensive is declared impossible by Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, noted military commentator of Sweden.

"According to the Lieutenant-Colonel, the landing of Allied forces in France is impossible because of the strong coastal defense built by Germany, the speedy dispatch of reinforcements to the coastal district, and the numerical superiority of the German forces.

"Then in the Mediterranean, the Allies have not full control of the sea. Furthermore, as long as the German mechanized forces in Libya under Colonel-General Erwin Rommel are threatening the Allied troops, the Allies' attempt to land in Italy would also be impossible.

"To start any new activity in the Balkans is not feasible at present. The same can be said of the Iberian Peninsula. The only possible landing may be made on northern Norway, but even this cannot be easily accomplished because of the distance, the need of large shipping facilities and also of the German activity there."

British military commentator, Liddel Hart, also gave voice to a similar view in a Swiss newspaper. He said that although the demand for a new offensive against the continent is becoming strong in the Allied countries, it is still premature in the present stage of war as the British troops lack training in modern warfare.

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